

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.—NOTICE.

All the Best NEW WORKS in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel and Adventure, and the Higher Class of Fiction, are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY. Fresh Copies continue to be added as the demand increases, and arrangements are made for an ample supply of all Forthcoming Works of general interest as they appear.

The following newly-revised LISTS and CATALOGUES are ready for distribution, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application:—

A REVISED CATALOGUE of the PRINCIPAL BOOKS added to the LIBRARY, from APRIL, 1872, to the present time.

A NEW EDITION of MUDIE'S CATALOGUE of well-selected SECOND-HAND BOOKS. This Catalogue comprises some of the leading Books of the Past and Present Seasons, in good condition, with many older Books, several of which are out of print and not otherwise procurable, at the lowest current prices.

A CATALOGUE of WORKS of the BEST AUTHORS, in Ornamental Bindings, adapted for Gentlemen's Libraries or Drawing-Room Tables, and for Wedding and Birthday Presents and School Prizes.

All the Books in Circulation or on Sale at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY may be obtained, with the slightest possible delay, by all Subscribers to Mudie's Library, Barton Arcade, Manchester, and by order from all Booksellers in connexion with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited),
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.
CITY OFFICE—2, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount, according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospectuses, with Lists of New Publications, gratis and post free.—A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices, may also be had, free, on application.—Books, Catalogues, Lists, and Surplus Books, sent by the United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic.

J. B. CRAMER & CO.'S MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE.—Music sent at half-price and post free. Music Circulating Library. Two to Five Guineas per annum. Musical Boxes, Guitars, Concertinas, Metronomes, Digitals, &c.—301, Regent-street, W.

WANTED, BINN'S CENTURY OF POTTING.—Address, stating condition and price, R. (second floor), 90, Cornhill.

E. W. STIBBS, 32, Museum-street, London, has just published a CATALOGUE of RARE, CURIOUS, and VALUABLE BOOKS, comprising Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, Works in the Spanish, Italian, French, English, and other Languages in various Classes of Literature, including a Collection of Books relating to Russia, Turkey, and Poland. Sent on receipt of one stamp.

NEW STREET THROUGH NORTHERNBERLAND HOUSE.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—EDWARD STANFORD begs to announce that he has REMOVED TO No. 55, CHANCERY CROSS, his former premises, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Chancery Cross, having been required for the purposes of a New Street to the Victoria Embankment.

The following DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES may be had Gratis on application, or by Post on receipt of stamp (excepting those to which prices are specially affixed):—

GENERAL CATALOGUE of ATLASES, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, &c., published or sold by EDWARD STANFORD. New Edition.

SPECIAL LIST of EDUCATIONAL WORKS, selected from the Publications of EDWARD STANFORD, including those formerly published by Varty and Cox.

MAPS of LONDON and its ENVIRONS.

ORDNANCE SURVEY CATALOGUE to STANFORD'S ORDNANCE SURVEY CATALOGUE, containing the New Publications from September, 1873, to February, 1875. [Just published.]

STANFORD'S CATALOGUE of the MAPS, PLANS, and other Publications of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, to September, 1875, 5 Maps. With the Supplement, containing the 10 New Publications to February, 1875. Price 6d.; per post, 7d.

ADMIRALTY CHARTS.—Catalogue of CHARTS, PLANS, VIEWS, and SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c., published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 300 pages, royal 8vo. price 3s.; per post, 3s. 3d.

INDIA.—Catalogue of the MAPS of the British Possessions in India and other parts of Asia, with continuation to the year 1874. Published by order of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. Post free for Four Penny Stamp.

BOOKS.—Selected List of Books published by EDWARD STANFORD.

BOOKS and MAPS for TOURISTS.—STANFORD'S TOURIST'S CATALOGUE, containing a List, irrespective of Publisher, of all the best Books and Maps suitable for the British or Continental Traveller.

NOTICE.—BIBLICAL LITERATURE.
MESSRS. BAGSTER'S CATALOGUE.
Illustrated with Specimen Pages. By post, free.

A CATALOGUE of a Valuable and Interesting COLLECTION of BOOKS, in most Classes of Literature, Ancient and Modern, many very scarce, including a very valuable Collection of Books on Natural History, upwards of Twenty Thousand Volumes. The Catalogue of Natural History, &c., is published separately. Catalogues gratis; enclosed stamp for postage, no Card. Libraries purchased.—Apply to JOHN BAGSTER, 5, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING.—BRADLEY & CO., Printers of several first-class Newspapers, the Crown Gazette and other Magazines, No. 1, Floucourt, Pettit Lane, E.C., are prepared to ESTIMATE, on application, for Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., on reasonable terms. First-class Type and Machinery.

New Edition, price 1s.

THE SEARCH for a PUBLISHER. Contains Publishing Arrangements, Specimens of Type and Illustrations, and much invaluable Information for those about to Publish.
London: PAVOY & CO. 35, Henrietta-street, W.C.

FOR SALE, by Tender, a very valuable Collection of BRITISH BIRDS, comprising over 180 Varieties, all in an excellent state of preservation.—Catalogue, and all other particulars by applying to R. CURRIE, Esq., The Hall, Thirsk.

Sales by Auction
Notice.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that the SALE of the JEWELS of Her Majesty DONA YSABEL DE BORBON, announced for MONDAY, April 5, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

The Collection of Porcelain and Decorative Objects of the late ARTHUR PEARCE, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, April 5, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the COLLECTION of PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE OBJECTS of ARTHUR PEARCE, Esq., deceased, late of No. 20, King-street; consisting of a considerable number of unusually fine Old Dresden Porcelain Figures, and other Porcelain—Bronzes, Clocks, and Candelabra. Also some handsome Cabinets with Glazed Doors—Bookcases, &c.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Decorative Objects of the late W.M. JOY, Esq., of Cheam.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on MONDAY, April 5, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE OBJECTS of the late WILLIAM JOY, Esq., of Cheam; comprising a Set of Old Worcester-Leaf Pattern Jugs and Basins, with the Duke of Cumberland's Crown and Crest—Old Derby Vases—Old Chelsea Group—a fine large Oriental Jar—Punch Bowls—Bronzes—a Louis XV. Clock—a Pair of handsome Silver-Gilt Candlesticks—Silver-Gilt Punch Ladies, Cups, and other Decorative Objects.

May be viewed Friday and Saturday preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Porcelain and Decorative Objects of the late Right Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE OBJECTS of the late Right Hon. THOMAS GRENVILLE; comprising a handsome Sèvres Desert Service—a Fairy Ware Group—Bow Vases—Dresden Groups—Buhl Ink-stands, and handsome Clocks. Also a Pair of eventful Sèvres Jardinières, the Property of a Baronet—a fine Sèvres set of Old Dishes, from the Collection of the late W. Bandinel, Esq. Also a small Collection of Porcelain, the Property of a Gentleman, comprising Old Sèvres Ecuelles, and Cups and Saucers beautifully Painted, Specimens of Old Dresden, Fursburg, &c.

May be viewed Saturday and Monday preceding, and Catalogues had.

The important Collection of Water-Colour Drawings of WILLIAM QUILTER, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, April 8, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the unrivalled COLLECTION of WATER-COLOURS formed by WILLIAM QUILTER, Esq., who is leaving his residence at Norwood, including by far the most important assemblage of the Works of David Cox ever brought together; comprising many of his most celebrated Drawings, among which may be named, The Hay-Field, The Green Lanes, Beaumont, Peace and War, Storm on the Lugwy, Carthage, The Night Train, The Vale of Clwyd, Hardwick Church, Deer-stalking in Bolton Park, Golden Vale (Co. Wick), Gipsies Crossing a Common, and the Two Interiors of Hardwick Hall, together about 100 examples, and 20 Drawings in Sepia—18 Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., including Oberwald, Heidelberg, Malvern, Chesham, and The Tower of Cecil's Metals—20 Works of W. Hunt, including Two Hot, The Evesdropper, Devotion, Cymon and Iphigenia, and several of his finest Groups of Fruit and Flowers and Still Life Works of G. Catermole in his finest time, including Shakespeare Reciting, Salvador Rosa and the Brigands, Old English Hospitality, and Three Illustrations to Macbeth—3 important Examples of Copying, viz. Rivaux Abbey, Loch Awe, and The Mull of Galloway—3 Works of E. de Wit, including Lancaster and Southall, two of his most important works—4 very fine Works of J. F. Lewis, R.A., viz. School at Cairo, Liliun Auran, The Prayer of Faith, and Caged Lions—3 Works of F. W. Burton, viz. Old Ironstone, Bencroft, and Romanians—7 by Carl Haag, including The Tyrolean Huntsman, and Two Scenes at Palmira—7 Works of S. Prout, including The Church of St. John, Glenageary, A.R.A., 6 of J. D. Harding, 7 of J. Hall, 10 of W. Müller, 8 of D. Roberts, R.A., 4 of C. Stanfield, R.A., 14 of F. Taylor, 7 of J. Varley, 1 by F. Walker. Most of these beautiful works are well known from having been exhibited at the Water-Colour Society's Exhibition, the International Exhibition, 1862, the Royal Academy, Leeds, 1868, and Paris Exhibitions, and the two London Exhibitions in Pall-mall of 1870, 1871, and form together the most important illustrations of Water-colour Art ever offered for sale.

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Collection of Autograph Letters, Historical and Literary Documents, the Property of a Country Gentleman.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 12, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 31, and Two Following Days, a valuable COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, HISTORICAL and LITERARY DOCUMENTS, the Property of a Country Gentleman, comprising important Letters (among many others) of the following celebrities and literati:—Baker, Beaumont, Sir Thomas Brown, Burnet, Burns, Calvin, Charles I. and II., Christina, Colbert, Coleridge, Descartes, Esmer, Foote, Frederic of Bohemia, Garrick, Grotius, Guile, Henry IV., James II.—56 Letters of Dr. Johnson, Bishop Leighton, Louis XIII., Madame de Maintenon, Marie de Medici, Mary of Modena, Lorenzo de Medici, Marston, Melancthon, Henry III., IV., and V. of Spain, Racine, Rousseau, Scott, Shelley, Mrs. Siddons, Spohr, Voltaire, Paul Veronese, Walpole, &c., and valuable Books of Reference for Autograph Collectors.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if by post, on receipt of four stamps.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the FORTHCOMING NUMBER of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 24th, and Bills by the 7th of APRIL.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, No. LXIV., APRIL.

Contents.
The Portraits of John Knox. (With Six Illustrations.)
Tetuan.
Recruiting and the Militia.
Some Remarks on Unions of Nations.
Cleveland.
The Proposed Indian Institute.
Secret Papers of the Empire.
Socialism in America.
Vivisection.
Three Experiments in Joint-Stock Agriculture.
London: Longmans and Co.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for APRIL, 1875, No. DCCXIV. Price 3s. 6d.

Contents.
ALICE LORRAINE: a Tale of the South Downs. Conclusion.
FASHIONS and TRICKS of SPEECH.
MR. KINGLAKE'S BATTLE of INKERMANN.
IN A STUDIO. No. I.
THE ABOBE OF SNOW. Kashmir.
POLITICS BEFORE EASTER.
W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 184.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, for APRIL, ALLINGHAM.

Contents.
THREE FEATHERS. (With an Illustration.) Chaps. 29. Mahyn Dreams. 30. Fern in die Welt. 31. "Blue is the Sweetest." 32. The Exile's Return.
THE COST OF LIVING.
MARRIAGE of MOIRA FERGUS.
HELEN OF TROY.
LUCA SIGNORELLI.
HOURS in a LIBRARY. No. 10. William Hallitt.
MISS AUNG (with an Illustration.) Chaps. 19. In Golden Square. 20. Those who are able to Rule in the City. 21. "Musicians waiting; enter Servants." 22. I might forget my weaker Lot. 23. Sign.
London: Smith, Elder & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

THE ART-JOURNAL, for APRIL (price 3s. 6d.), contains the following

Line Engravings.
I. THE JESTER. After A. Lambour.
II. THE FIGHT INTERRUPTED. After W. Mulready, R.A.
III. THE WOODLAND SPRING. After R. W. Martin.

Literary Contents.
Studies and Sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Illustrated.
Japanese Art. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. D.C.L. Illustrated.
Women's Work in Austria. By F. R. Conder.
Industrial Exhibition in Pisa.
Early Engravings in the Royal Gallery at Florence. By F. P. Seguir, F.S.A.
Ancient Stone Crosses of England. By A. Rimmer. Illustrated.
The Green Vaults of Dresden. By Professor L. Gruner. Illustrated.
The Amazon and Madeira Rivers. Illustrated.
Traditions of Christian Art. By the Rev. E. L. Outta. Illustrated.
Art in the East. By the Rev. J. G. Thompson. Illustrated.

* * * The Parts for JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH, containing 19 Original Sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer, may still be had.
London: Virtue & Co. Ivy-lane; and all Booksellers.

LONDON SOCIETY, for APRIL, now ready,

Edited by FLORENCE MARRYAT, contains:—
TWO COMPANY; THREE, NONE. (Frontispiece.)
ABOVE SUSPICION. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. Chaps. 19, 20.
THE DISH of LAWYERS at the TANTALE. By Henry L. Williams.
A CHASSE-STUDIO.

GEORGE ELIOT in DERBYSHIRE. By Guy Roslyn.
RAPE of the GAMP. Chaps. 21, 22, 23.
OTTER-HUNTING on the COQUET. By the Author of "Mountain Meadow, and Mere."

"MAD as a HATTER." By J. Montagu Sims.

PAIRING TIME.

OPEN SESAME! By Florence Maryat. Chaps. 21, 22, 23, 24.

HOW the WORLD WAGS. By Rapier.
Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Seale, Crown Buildings, 135, Fleet-street, London.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of SCIENCE.

Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. &c.
No. XLVI. APRIL, 1875, price 5s.

Contents.
1. Niagara: Glacial and Post-glacial Phenomena. By Thomas Belt, F.G.S.
2. Heredity.
3. The Late Transit of Venus. By R. A. Procter, F.R.S. &c.
4. The Question of Organic Evolution.
5. Seismography: its Past, Present, and Future. By E. Neison, F.R.S. &c.
6. Modern Entomology.
7. Aerial Locomotion: Pettigrew versus Marry.
Correspondence.—Notes of Books—Progress in Science, &c.
London: 3, Horsehoe-court, Ludgate-hill E.C.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.
NAVAL SCIENCE, for APRIL. Edited by E. J. REED, O.B. M.P., and JOSEPH WOOLLEY, LL.D., &c.

- Contents.
1. Foreign Polar Expeditions. (With a Chart.)
 2. Naval Education.
 3. Dismantling of large Iron Sailing Vessels.
 4. Naval Architecture.
 5. The Steam Marine for War and Commerce.
 6. Geometrical Theory of Stability for Ships.
 7. Circular Ironclads of the Russian Navy.
 8. The Austrian Steam Frigate Radecky.
 9. The complete Motion of a Ship Oscillating in Still Water.
 10. Oscillating Waves: an Analysis.
 11. Load-line Legislation.
 12. Naval Meteorology.
 13. Naval Meteorology.

Correspondence, Reviews, &c.
London: Lockwood & Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
for APRIL.

Contains:
DEAR LADY DISDAIN. By Justin McCarthy, Author of 'Linley Rookford,' 'A Fair Saxon,' 'My Enemy's Daughter,' &c. (Continued.)

THE SPIRIT OF THE SNOW: a Winter Idyll. By Robert Buchanan.
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY in the UNITED STATES.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF ESPRIT. By Camille Barrère.
IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY.

IN THE LADIES' GALLERY. By Madame C. H. Hundreds.
THE POETRY OF CRITICISM.—Mr. Matthew Arnold. By W. Davenport Adams.

AT NIAGARA AND ELSEWHERE. By George Dawson.
AL LYN SAHIB. By Frank Percival. (Continued.)
TABLE TALK. By Sylvanus Urban, Gentleman.

Price one Shilling. At all Booksellers' and Railway Bookstalls.
London: Grant & Co. Turnmill-street, E.C.

Now ready, price 2s.
JOURNAL of the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Vol. XLIV. Edited by H. W. BATES, F.R.S. Assistant-Secretary.

- Contents.
1. RECENT DISCOVERIES at the EASTERN END of NEW GUINEA. By Capt. J. Morley, R.N. (Map.)
 2. THREE VISITS to NEW GUINEA. By Rev. W. Wyatt Gill.
 3. NOTES on the WESTERN ISLANDS of the PACIFIC OCEAN and NEW GUINEA. By Edwin Redlich.
 4. GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES of the KHEDIVES EXPEDITION to CENTRAL AFRICA. By Lieut. Julian A. Baker, R.N.
 5. NOTES of a JOURNEY OUTSIDE the GREAT WALL of CHINA. By S. W. Bushell, M.D. (Map.)
 6. NOTES on SOUTHERN MANGI. By George Phillips, H.M. Consular Service, China. With Notes and Remarks by Colonel Henry Yule, C.B. (Map.)
 7. NOTES on the IDENTITY of ZAYTON. By Rev. C. Douglas, LL.D.
 8. NOTES of a JOURNEY in YEMEN. By Dr. C. Millingen. (2 Maps.)
 9. RAILROAD and STEAM COMMUNICATION in SOUTHERN PERU. By Clements R. Markham, C.B. (Map.)
 10. NOTES of a JOURNEY in the ISLAND of Yezo in 1873; and on the PROGRESS of GEOGRAPHY in JAPAN. By R. G. Watson.
 11. NARRATIVE of a VISIT to the KUH-I-KHWAJAH in SIKHAN. By Major Beresford Lovett.
 12. NARRATIVE of an EXPEDITION from SUAKIN to the BOULIAN. Compiled from the Journal of the late Capt. L. Rokeby, R.M. By Francis Parry. (Map.)
 13. JOURNEY from GWADUR to KANACHI. By Capt. S. B. Miles.
 14. NOTES on RECENT PERSIAN TRAVEL. By Major-Gen. Sir Frederic Goldsmid.
 15. JOURNEY from NATAL, via the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, and ACROSS the LEBOMBO MOUNTAINS to LORENCO MARQUES in DELAGOA BAY, and thence to the GOLD-FIELDS near LEYDENBERG. By Percy Hope, Esq.
 16. Colonel STERNITZKY'S REPORT on his JOURNEY in 1873 in CENTRAL and SOUTHERN TURKOMANIA. Summarized and Translated from the Russian by E. Delmar-Morvan.
 17. On the COAST COUNTRY of EAST AFRICA SOUTH of ZANZIBAR. By Capt. F. Elton. (Map.)
 18. RECENT CHANGES in the SOUTHERN CIRCUMPOLAR REGION. By H. H. Howarth.
 19. GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES on the PROVINCE of MINAS GERAES. By Edward C. C. G. Translated and Communicated by Capt. R. F. Burton.

* * * Fellows are requested to apply for their Copies at the Offices of the Society, 1, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens, W.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

M'COSH and TYNDALL
"IDEAS in NATURE OVERLOOKED by Dr. TYNDALL." By Dr. M'COSH, and other valuable Articles, appear in No. II. of DICKINSON'S THEOLOGICAL QUARTERLY, ready on APRIL 1st, price 2s.

London: R. D. Dickinson, Farringdon-street; and all Booksellers.

With the April Magazines will be issued the First Number of a New Volume of

THE VILLA GARDENER. Specially addressed to Lady and Gentlemen Amateur Gardeners.
Edited by D. T. FISH, F.R.H.S.

Price 6d. Monthly; and free by post for Twelve Months for 6s. if paid in advance.
Office: Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London.

MR. NEWMAN HALL'S CHURCH.—See the BUILDER of THIS WEEK—4d., or by post, 4d.—for Interior View of it; also of New Window at Licensed Victuallers' Asylum—The Life and Death Roll—Round Primrose Hill—The Residences of the Russian Czar—Impermeable Walls—The National Gallery—A Master's View of Trade Unionism, &c.

46, Catherine-street, W.C.; and all Newsmen.

AN EASTER PRESENT.
Just published, Third Thousand, square crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

SHORT READINGS for SUNDAY. By the Author of 'Footprints in the Wilderness.' With 11 Illustrations on Wood.

"The prettiest child's book we have ever seen from Messrs. Parker's press; well printed, well bound, and well illustrated, but, above all, well written; suitable for the nursery or as a presentation volume, that will be read over and over again, and be carefully preserved."

James Parker & Co. Oxford; and 37, Strand, London.

ROTHNET AND LINDA:

A Poem, in Six Cantos.
By E. H. DEAN.
London: Kent & Co. Sleaford; Fawcett.

Now ready, demy 8vo. 12s.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER: a Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad, for the Year 1874. New Series.
* * * All the Volumes of the New Series, 1863 to 1874, may be had, price 15s. each
Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London; and the other Proprietors.

Third Edition, pp. 400, 16 Coloured Plates, 10s. 6d.

PROTOPLASM; or, Matter and Life. By Dr. LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S. Part I. Dismissal. Part II. Demonstrative. Part III. Speculative. Facts and Arguments against Materialism.

London: J. & A. Churchill.

WORKS containing FACTS and ARGUMENTS AGAINST MATERIALISM. By Dr. LIONEL BEALE, F.R.S.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE. 3s. 6d.
LIFE THEORIES and RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. 5s. 6d.
THE MACHINERY OF LIFE. (In a few days.)

London: J. & A. Churchill.

Just published, Third Edition, price 2s. 6d. crown 8vo.

A TREATISE ON NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, and the Diseases induced by it; with Observations on the Nervous Constitution, hereditary and acquired; the Influence of Civilization in the Production of Nervous Diseases, and the Correct Principles of Treatment. By H. CAMPBELL, M.D., L.R.C.P., London.

London: Longmans and Co. Paternoster-row.

Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s. 10d.

DELXVI: the Number and the Name. CHRIST and CÉSAR.

Part I. The Hypothesis. Part II. The Evidence of Prophecy. Part III. The Evidence of History. Conclusion. The False Prophet. Appendix. Napoleon III. and Mommien on Cæsar.

London: W. H. Guest, 54, Paternoster-row.

THE WANDERING HEIR.

Just published,
Romance; and TRADE MALICE: a Personal Narrative. By CHARLES READ. In 1 vol. price 10s. 6d.

Orders received by all Booksellers.

Published by Samuel French, 59, Strand.

Shortly, with Illustrations,
PENDENNIS and ST. MAWES:

An Historical Sketch of Two Cornish Castles.
By S. PASFIELD OLIVER, F.S.A. F.R.G.S., and Captain Royal Artillery.

Author of 'Madagascar and the Malagasy,' 'Les Hoyas,' 'Two Routes through Nicaragua,' 'Nuraghi Sardi,' &c.
With Illustrations on Wood by the Author.

W. Lake, Prince-street, Truro.

Now ready, Parts I. & VI. of
A NEW and IMPROVED EDITION of THE GREAT PATTERN-BOOK OF ORNAMENT and DECORATION.

OWEN JONES'S GRAMMAR of ORNAMENT.
Illustrated by 3,000 Examples from various Styles of Ornament. To be completed in 8 Parts, at 2s. 6d. per Part. Each Part will contain Four Plates, executed in colours in the best style of Chromolithography, with Descriptive Text. The whole to form One Volume, imperial 4to. 112 Plates, with English Letter-press.

* * * To the Trade.—Terms and Prospectuses can be had on application.
Bernard Quaritch, 16, Castle-street, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Price 3s. 6d.

THE DRAMATIC UNITIES.
By EDWIN SIMPSON. Second Edition.

"How small is the foundation on which the theory rests is clearly and temperately shown in this little book. We hope it may be read, if for no other purpose than to see how a pretentious and hasty formula can impose for a long time on literature."—*New York Nation*.

"In bringing together all the authorities on the subject, and in showing their influence upon dramatic art, the author supplies a treatise useful to students, and contributes an interesting chapter to literature."
"The result is a book which, while it is to the critic an invaluable little manual, is fruitful to the general reader both of pleasure and instruction."—*Sunday Times*.

Trübner & Co. 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE PRINCIPLES of PHYSIOLOGY
APPLIED to the PRESERVATION of HEALTH, and to the IMPROVEMENT of PHYSICAL and MENTAL EDUCATION. By ANDREW COMBE, M.D. Sixteenth Edition. Edited by Sir JAMES COXE, M.D., and Revised by ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D. Price 3s. 6d.

"A most valuable book, of which it is impossible to over-estimate the actual importance and value."—*Scotsman*.

On the RELATION BETWEEN SCIENCE and RELIGION. By GEORGE COMBE. Fifth Edition. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

"The matured result of a study prolonged through the most fertile years of an active life."—*Scotsman*.

Edinburgh: Maclellan & Stewart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This day, crown 8vo. 500 pp. cloth, price 12s.

HYDRAULIC TABLES, CO-EFFICIENTS, and FORMULE, for finding the Discharge of Water from Orifices, Notches, Weirs, Pipes, and Rivers. By JOHN NEVILLE, C.E. M.R.I.A. Third Edition. With Additions on Discharge from Tidal and Flood Sluices and Syphons, General Information on Rain-fall, Catchment Basins, Drainage, Sewerage, &c. With numerous Illustrations.

This day, crown 8vo. 500 pp. cloth, price 12s. 6d.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (THE COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK of); or, Practical Instructions for the Determination of the Intrinsic or Commercial Value of Substances used in Manufactures, in Trades, and in the Arts. By Dr. A. NORMANDY. New Edition. Re-written by HENRY M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations.

London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.

NEW WORK BY DR. LINDSAY ALEXANDER.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s.
A NEW VOLUME of SERMONS.
By W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

Just published, price 5s.
(With Portrait of Sir John Kaye, K.C.S.I. F.R.S.)

SKETCHES of SOME DISTINGUISHED ANGO-INDIANS, &c.; with Palicieri: an India Office Sketch; a Connecting Link with Lord Byron.
By Colonel W. F. R. LAURIE.
London: John R. Day, 2, Savoy-street, Strand.

Now ready, demy 8vo. 500 pp. price 12s.

LAWLESSNESS, SACERDOTALISM, and RITUALISM DISCUSSED; in Six Letters, addressed, by his permission, to the Right Hon. Lord Selborne. By MALCOLM MAC COLL, M.A.

J. T. Hayes, Lyall-place, Eaton-square; and 4, Henrietta-street Covent-garden.

THE COLLECTOR'S MANUAL.
Now ready, large post 8vo. price, in cloth gilt, 8s.; by post, 5s. 4d.

ENGLISH POTTERY and PORCELAIN; being a complete Account of the Development of the Potter's Art in England. Profusely illustrated with Marks and Specimens of choice Pottery.
The Bazaar Office: 32, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RE-ISSUE of THACKERAY'S WORKS, with ALL THE ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
In 22 Monthly Volumes, large crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d. boards.

Now ready,

THE NEWCOMES. Vol. II. With 23 Page Illustrations and numerous Woodcuts.

London: Smith, Elder & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

Just completed, 8vo. cloth, with 43 Newly-Engraved Plates and many Woodcuts, 15s. 6d.

THE MICROGRAPHIC DICTIONARY: a Guide to the Examination and Investigation of the Structure and Nature of Microscopic Objects. By J. W. GRIFFITH, M.D. &c., and Professor HENFREY, M.D. Edited by Dr. GRIFFITH and Professor MARTIN DUNCAN, M.B. Lond., F.R.S., &c., assisted by the Rev. J. B. BAKERLEY, M.A., and Professor T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, 4to. bound in cloth, price 12s. 6d.; mounted on roller, 15s. 6d.; or calf extra, price 21s. (Dedicated to the Corporation of the City of London, and Published by the Special Permission of the Library Committee).

CIVITAS LONDINUM, RALPH AGAS: a Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark and Parts Adjacent.

From the Graphic.
"Civitas Londinum" is a publication for antiquaries to linger over. An hour, indeed, can hardly be more amusingly spent than in comparing its faithful reproduction of the streets and buildings of sixteenth century London with the same scene in the modern map of our Post-Office Directory.

London: Adams & Francis, 50, Fleet-street.

POPULAR ELEMENTARY SCIENTIFIC BOTANY.

In fcap. 8vo. with 185 Woodcuts, price 2s. 6d.

THE ELEMENTS of BOTANY for FAMILIES and SCHOOLS. The Eleventh Edition. Revised by THOMAS MOORE, F.R.S., Curator of Chelsea Botanic Garden, Joint Editor of 'Lindley and Moore's Treasury of Botany.'

London: Longmans and Co.

In 1 vol. imperial 8vo. with 5,200 Woodcuts from Designs by L. Stenheil and A. Riebreux, price 52s. 6d.

A GENERAL SYSTEM of BOTANY, comprising—I. Organography, Anatomy, and Physiology of Plants; II. Descriptions and Illustrations of the Orders. Translated from the French of E. LE MAOUT, M.D., and J. DECAISNE, Member of the Institute, by Mrs. HOOKER. The Orders arranged after the Method followed in the Universities and Schools of Great Britain. With Appendix on the Natural Method, Synopsis of the Orders, and other Additions, by J. D. HOOKER, C.B. F.R.S. &c., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

"The most comprehensive treatise of modern date that we have ever seen."—*Athenæum*.

London: Longmans and Co.

ARITHMETICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BOOKS.

By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal.

COLENSO'S ARITHMETICS.

ARITHMETIC for SCHOOLS. With Notes and Examination Papers. Revised Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—KEY, 5s.

ARITHMETIC for NATIONAL SCHOOLS. Text-Book, 6d. Three Books of Examples, 6d. each.—ANSWERS, 1s.

SHILLING ARITHMETIC for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. 12mo. 1s.; or with ANSWERS, 1s. 6d.

COLENSO'S ALGEBRAS.

ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA. Part I. New Edition. To which is prefixed, a SKETCH of the HISTORY of ALGEBRA, by the Rev. T. H. GROSE, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—KEY, 5s. Part II. 6s.—KEY, 5s.

ALGEBRA. Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. 6d.—KEY, 12mo. 7s. 6d.

COLENSO and HUNTER'S INTRODUCTORY ALGEBRA. Containing the Chief Rules in the First Part, simplified with Additional Illustrations, and followed by an Appendix of New Examples, arranged in the Order of the Rules. 12mo. 2s. 6d. and KEY, 3s. 6d.

ALGEBRA for NATIONAL and ADULT SCHOOLS. 12mo. price 1s. 6d.; and KEY, 2s. 6d.

COLENSO'S EUCLID.

ELEMENTS of EUCLID. With Solved Examples of Deduced Problems and Theorems. 12mo. 4s. 6d.; or with KEY, 6s. 6d.—THE EXERCISES and KEY, 3s. 6d. EXERCISES without KEY, 1s.

COLENSO'S TRIGONOMETRY.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. Part I. including LOGARITHMS and the EXPONENTIAL THEOREM. 12mo. 2s. 6d.—KEY, 3s. 6d. Part II. EQUATIONS and MIXED PROBLEMS. 2s. 6d.—KEY, 3s.

London: Longmans and Co.

CHATTO & WINDUS, PUBLISHERS.

NEW NOVEL BY MR. WILKIE COLLINS.

THE LAW AND THE LADY,

By WILKIE COLLINS, Author of 'The Woman in White.'

Is now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. crown 8vo.

Also now ready, by WILKIE COLLINS,

The WOMAN in WHITE. A New Edition. With Illustrations by Sir John Gilbert and F. A. Fraser. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 5s.

MAN and WIFE. With Illustrations by William Small. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

In a few days,

The OUTCAST. By Winwood Reade. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 5s.

MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT'S NEW NOVEL,

OPEN SESAME! In 3 vols. crown 8vo. will shortly be ready at all the Libraries.

OLD DRAMATISTS.

BEN JONSON'S WORKS. With Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and a Biographical Memoir, by WM. GIFFORD. Edited by Col. CUNNINGHAM. Complete in 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth extra gilt, with Portrait, 6s. each.

CHAPMAN'S (GEORGE) COMPLETE WORKS. Now first Collected. In 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth extra, with 2 Frontispieces, price 18s.; or, separately, 6s. per vol. Vol. I. contains the Plays complete, including the doubtful ones; Vol. II. the Poems and Minor Translations, with an Introductory Essay by ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE; Vol. III. the Translations of the Iliad and Odyssey.

MARLOWE'S WORKS. Including his Translations. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Col. CUNNINGHAM. Crown 8vo. cloth extra gilt, with Portrait, price 6s.

MASSINGER'S PLAYS. From the Text of WM. GIFFORD. With the addition of the Tragedy of 'Believe as You List' Edited by Col. CUNNINGHAM. Crown 8vo. cloth extra gilt, with Portrait, price 6s.

CRUIKSHANK'S COMIC ALMANACK. Complete in Two Series: the First from 1835 to 1843; the Second from 1844 to 1853. A Gathering of the best Humour of Thackeray, Hood, Mayhew, Albert Smith, A'Beckett, Robert Brough, &c. With 2,000 Woodcuts and Steel Engravings by Cruikshank, Hogg, Landells, &c. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 3 thick vols. 18s.; separately, 7s. 6d. per volume.

CRUIKSHANK'S UNIVERSAL SONGSTER: a Collection of upwards of 5,000 Old English Songs. 3 vols. 8vo. 87 Engravings on Steel and Wood, by George and R. Cruikshank, and 8 Portraits, cloth gilt, 11s.

CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM. Translated and Adapted to the present state of Science by R. MUDIE and GEO. JOHNSTON, M.D. New Edition, with Additions by W. B. CARPENTER and J. O. WESTWOOD, and Complete Index. With many hundred Engravings on Wood, and numerous Engravings on Steel by Thos. Landseer, mostly Coloured. Imperial 8vo. cloth extra, 18s.

CYCLOPEDIA OF COSTUME; or, a Dictionary of Dress, Regal, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the Earliest Period in England to the Reign of George the Third. Including Notices of Contemporaneous Fashions on the Continent, and preceded by a History of the Costume of the Principal Countries of Europe. By J. R. PLANCHÉ, Somerset Herald. In 24 parts, 4to. 4s. 6d., profusely illustrated by Coloured and Plain Plates and Wood Engravings. [Parts I. to III. are now ready.]

DON QUIXOTE: a Revised Translation, formed on those of MOTTEUX, JARVIS, and SMOLLETT. 8vo. with 50 Woodcuts by Armstrong and Tony Johannot, cloth gilt, 10s. 6d.

DULWICH GALLERY: 50 beautifully Coloured Plates from this remarkable Collection, executed by R. Cockburn. Imperial folio, in portfolio, 16s. 10s.

ENGLISH ECCENTRICS and ECCENTRICITIES. Stories of Wealth and Fashion, Delusions, Impostures, and Fantastic Missions, Strange Sights and Sporting Scenes, Eccentric Artists, Theatrical Folks, Men of Letters, &c. By JOHN TIMBS, F.R.S. Entirely New Edition. With Coloured Frontispiece and about 50 Illustrations, crown 8vo. cloth extra, 600 pages, price 7s. 6d.

ENGLISH SURNAMES: their Sources and Significations. By C. W. BARDSELEY, M.A. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. 9s.

"A valuable contribution to the literature of surnames."—Times.

FARADAY'S CHEMICAL HISTORY OF A CANDLE. New Edition. Edited by W. CROOKES, F.R.S. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, illustrated, 4s. 6d.

FARADAY'S VARIOUS FORCES OF NATURE. New Edition. Edited by W. CROOKES, F.R.S. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, illustrated, 4s. 6d.

FIGUIER'S PRIMITIVE MAN. A Popular Manual of the prevailing Theories of the Descent of Man as promulgated by Darwin, Lyell, Sir John Lubbock, Professor Huxley, E. B. Tylor, and others. 8vo. with 369 Illustrations, cloth extra, 5s.

GERMAN POPULAR STORIES. Collected by the Brothers GRIMM, and translated by E. TAYLOR. Edited by JOHN RUSKIN. With 21 Illustrations by G. Cruikshank, square 8vo. 6s. 6d.; gilt leaves, 7s. 6d.

HOLBEIN'S PORTRAITS OF THE COURT OF HENRY the EIGHTH. Chamberlain's Imitations of the Original Drawings, mostly engraved by Bartolozzi. 28 splendid Portraits, elaborately tinted in Colours (including the additional French Plates), with Descriptive and Biographical Notes, by EDMUND LODGE, Norroy King-of-Arms. Atlas folio, half-morocco, gilt edges, 25s.—The same, Proof Impressions, uncoloured, 12s.

CHATTO & WINDUS, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.

Just published, price 18s. in cloth gilt,

GORDON'S
PINETUM;

BEING

A SYNOPSIS OF
ALL THE CONIFEROUS PLANTS
AT PRESENT KNOWN,

WITH

DESCRIPTIONS, HISTORY, AND SYNONYMS,
And a Comprehensive Systematic Index.

SECOND EDITION,

Considerably Enlarged and including the former Supplement.

To which is added,

AN INDEX OF POPULAR NAMES,
ENGLISH and FOREIGN.

Compiled by HENRY G. BOHN, F.L.S. F.R.H.S. F.R.G.S.

HENRY G. BOHN,

18, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

SIR CHARLES LYELL'S WORKS.

FOURTH AND REVISED EDITION,
With Illustrations, 8vo. 14s.THE GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF
THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

With an Outline of Glacial Post-tertiary Geology, and Remarks on the Origin of Species, with Special Reference to Man's First Appearance on the Earth.

By Sir CHARLES LYELL, Bart., F.R.S.

"A space of ten years has now elapsed since the publication of the third edition of this work. A new edition has long been called for, and I have therefore carefully revised it and introduced such new matter as seemed to me necessary to bring it up to the present state of our knowledge."—Author's Preface.

II.

THE PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY;

Or, the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, considered as Illustrative of Geology.

Eleventh Edition. With Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. each.

"In this last edition Sir Charles Lyell has set the seal of his matured experience and convictions upon a work which has for years held the position of a classic in the literature of science. Encyclopædic in its scope and exhaustive in its treatment, the 'Principles of Geology' may be looked upon with pride, not only as a representative of English science, but as without a rival of its kind anywhere."—Saturday Review.

III.

THE STUDENT'S ELEMENTS OF
GEOLOGY.

Tenth Thousand. With 600 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 9s.

"Sir Charles Lyell has here done for the geological student what Sir John Herschel did for the student of astronomy in his incomparable 'Outlines.' Young beginners in Natural Science had long wanted a short manual of geology at a reasonable price, which should yet contain a full explanation of the leading facts and principles of the science. Now they have it."—Examiner.

JOHN MURRAY Albemarle-street.

In a few days,

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SYDNEY DOBELL.

With an INTRODUCTORY NOTICE and MEMOIR by JOHN NICHOL, M.A., LL.D.

Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow.

2 vols. crown 8vo. with Photographic Portrait.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S NEW NOVEL,

WE AND OUR NEIGHBOURS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

1 vol. small post 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

* * * Orders should be sent to the Publishers immediately. N.B.—This Work is Copyright.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW & SEARLE, 188, Fleet-street.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Just ready, price 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d.

MOODY AND SANKEY,
THE NEW EVANGELISTS.Their LIVES and LABOURS, together with a HISTORY of the PRESENT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT, and
STRIKING COLOURED PORTRAITS of Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY.

London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster-row.

Published Quarterly, price 2s. 6d.

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

Contents.

1. ALLOTMENT GARDENS. By Richard Jefferies.
2. THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN CHAUCER. By the Rev. T. H. L. Leary, D.D.
3. THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY: a Tale. By John Dangerfield, Author of 'Grace Tolmar,' &c.
4. TROUT FISHING. By Archibald Banks.
5. RICHARD WAGNER and his 'RING of the NIBELUNG.' By F. Hueffer.
6. ONLY AN EPISODE: a Tale. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Author of 'The Blossoming of an Aloe,' &c.
7. THE MORAL and LEGAL ASPECTS of VIVISECTION. By Frances Power Cobbe.
8. THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK. By Robert Buchanan, Author of 'White Rose and Red,' &c.

The NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE contains more matter than any Magazine published in Great Britain. Each Number is complete in itself.

London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster-row.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PAGE.

This day, in 8vo. price 12s. Vol. I. 1737 to 1766,

LIFE of WILLIAM, EARL of SHELBURNE,
afterwards FIRST MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE. With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE. In 2 vols.

"This is a volume of extraordinary interest and value. 'One of the suppressed characters of English history' is restored to us, and we marvel only that Lord Shelburne's autobiography should have waited to be edited by his great-grandson, instead of having been published early in the present century by his son, unless, as we hear, its existence was really unknown till last year. Good as it is, to our great wonder, it is better as a book of gossip than as a book of history. The characters of leading statesmen are gems, and epigrams which will dwell in the memory abound."—*Athenæum*.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES, and SELECTIONS from his DIARIES and LETTERS. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., one of his Executors. With Four Portraits engraved by Jeens. 2 vols. 8vo. 23s.

"This interesting work.....The eminent tragedian's early life is vividly told, and his associations with the stage narrated. Of many of his friends also Mr. Macready relates piquant anecdotes which are worth preserving."—*Daily Telegraph*.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S 'ISMAILIA': a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, organized by ISMAIL, KHEDEIVE of EGYPT. With Maps, Portraits, and upwards of FIFTY FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS by ZWECKER and DURAND. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

"'Ismailia' will be a record of what a determined, high-minded Englishman, fighting against any odds for a good cause, can dare suffer, and achieve."—*Athenæum*.

"The style of the narrative is quite characteristic of the practical nature of the man; it is straight to the point, and free from useless reiteration. The descriptions are never diffuse, yet bright and comprehensive, the whole work being incomparably more entertaining than books of African travel usually are."—*Morning Post*.

"A book which will be read with very great interest.....There are most interesting sketches of social life, manners and customs scattered through these pages, and though the author tells his readers he sought to confine his narrative to the object of the expedition, there are numerous anecdotes of sporting adventures which would make a most pleasant little volume by themselves."—*Times*.

LIFE of the Right Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE,
late LORD CHANCELLOR of IRELAND, chiefly in connexion with his Public and Political Career. By his Son, EDWARD BLACKBURNE, Q.C. With Portrait engraved by Jeens. 8vo. 12s.

"For several years he was the leading spirit of the Government of Ireland at a most critical time; and in this capacity he gave proof of rare ability, of the firmest constancy, and of sagacity of the highest order. Long, too, after he had ceased to be in direct relation with the Irish executive, he was the trusted counselor of many a Lord Lieutenant; and no Irishman of his time possessed the confidence in an equal degree of administrations of opposite principles."—*Times*.

LADY DUFF GORDON'S LAST LETTERS
from EGYPT; to which are added, Letters from the Cape. With a Memoir by her DAUGHTER. With Portrait engraved by Jeens after Phillips. Crown 8vo. 9s.

Tenth Thousand.

A SHORT HISTORY of the ENGLISH PEOPLE.

By J. R. GREEN, M.A., Examiner in the School of Modern History, Oxford. Crown 8vo. with Coloured Maps, Genealogical Tables, and Chronological Annals, 8s. 6d.

"We know of no record of the whole drama of English history to be compared with it. We know of none that is so distinctly a work of genius."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"It stands alone as the one general history of the country, for the sake of which all others, if young and old are wise, will be speedily and surely set aside."—*Academy*.

The METHODS of ETHICS. By Henry Sidgwick, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 14s.

"There is not in the 473 pages of the volume one which is laconic, obscure, or verbose; there is scarcely one which the reader may not re-peruse, with the satisfaction at once of adding detail to an interesting picture, and of harvesting the seed-corn of thought."—*Spectator*.

The NEW TESTAMENT of OUR LORD and

SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. A new Translation on the Basis of the Authorized Version, from a Critically Revised Greek Text, newly arranged in Paragraphs, with Analyses, Copious References and Illustrations from Original Authorities, New Chronological and Analytical Harmony of the Four Gospels, Notes and Dissertations. A Contribution to Christian Evidence. By J. B. MCLELLAN, M.A., Vicar of Botolph Claydon, Rural Dean of North Camps, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 vols. Vol. I. The FOUR GOSPELS, with the Chronological and Analytical Harmony. 8vo. 30s.

[This day.]

ELSIE: a Lowland Sketch. By A. C. M. Crown 8vo. 6s.

[This day.]

GOVINDA SAMANTA; or, the History of a Bengal Rajah. By the Rev. LAL BEHARI DAY. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.

"The work before us is not only excellently conceived and well written, but it deals with topics which, if familiar to Indian administrators, are to the English reader as novel as the incidents in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"—*Saturday Review*.

"Besides writing a novel of a perfectly original character, one which even the most blasé frequenter of the circulating library must acknowledge to be one of the common, he has contrived to give us an immense amount of information concerning the peasantry of India."—*Morning Post*.

The HARBOUR BAR: a Tale of Scottish Life.

2 vols. 21s.

[This day.]

"Bright, picturesque, and true to life. The love-story of poor Wattie and Elsie is sad enough at last, but abounds with touches of true pathos, freshness, and truth, while in such pictures as that of the storm the author rises to a height of very considerable power. Altogether the story is readable and pleasant from first to last, growing in interest as it proceeds, and everywhere showing that the author is really at home in all the vivid scenes which he portrays."—*Standard*.

A RAMBLE ROUND the WORLD, 1871. By

M. LE BARON DE HÜBNER, formerly Ambassador and Minister. Translated by Lady HERBERT. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

"It is difficult to do ample justice to this pleasant narrative of travel.....The translator has admirably preserved the vivid style of the foreign original, especially in the rapid, minute manner in which grotesque little details—evincing the keen observer—are rendered into excellent English.....The descriptions are wonderfully vivid and well painted.....The work does not contain a single dull paragraph."—*Morning Post*.

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN

SHERINES; including a VISIT to PALMYRA. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT (Viscountess Strangford), Author of 'The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic.' New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Price One Shilling, Monthly,

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

No. 186, for APRIL.

Contents.

1. NATURAL RELIGION. Part II.
2. CASTLE DALY: the Story of an Irish Home Thirty Years Ago. Chaps. 31-35.
3. ROMAN DIGGINGS. By Edward A. Freeman.
4. THE TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL at LEYDEN. By J. P. Mahaffy.
5. The FRENCH THEATRE under LOUIS XIV. By Henry M. Trollope.
6. "RECENT LATIN VERSE" AGAIN. By H. A. J. Munro.
7. ALKAMAH'S CAVE: a Story of Nejd. By W. G. Falgrave. Part II.
8. KEBLE'S ESTIMATE of MILTON. By Principal Shairp, St. Andrews.
9. ARTHUR HELPS. By John Hullah.

HISTORY and LITERATURE PRIMERS. Edited by J. R. GREEN, M.A., Author of 'A Short History of the English People.'

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By the Rev. R. MORRIS, LL.D. 18mo. 1s. [This day.]

HISTORY of GREECE. By C. A. FYFFE, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of University College, Oxford. With Five Maps. 18mo. 1s. [This day.]

HISTORY of ROME. By the Rev. M. CREIGHTON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford. 18mo. 1s. [This day.]

* Others to follow.

FOURTH EDITION, WITH PREFACE ON "SUPERNATURAL RELIGION."

A GENERAL SURVEY of the HISTORY of the CANON of the NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. B. F. WESTCOTT, D.D., Canon of Peterborough. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. [This day.]

SERMONS, by the late Rev. G. C. HARRIS, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Luke's, Torquay. With MEMOIR by CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. Extra fcap. 8vo. with Portrait, 6s. [This day.]

LESSONS on RIGID DYNAMICS. By the Rev. G. PIRIE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 6s. [This day.]

The HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. By JAMES BRYCE, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. Fifth Edition, Revised and Corrected. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. [This day.]

TALES in POLITICAL ECONOMY. By MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT, Author of 'Political Economy for Beginners.' Globe 8vo. 3s.

"The idea is a good one, and it is quite wonderful what a mass of economic teaching the author manages to compress into a small space.....The true doctrines of international trade, currency, and the ratio between production and population, are set before us and illustrated in a masterly manner."—*Athenæum*.

FIRST LESSONS in BUSINESS MATTERS. By a BANKER'S DAUGHTER. Author of 'Guide to the Unprotected.' 18mo. 1s. [This day.]

ESSAYS selected from Professor HUXLEY'S 'LAY SERMONS, ADDRESSES, and REVIEWS.' Second Edition, crown 8vo. 1s. [This day.]

CAVE HUNTING: Researches on the Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe. By W. BOYD DAWKINS, M.A. F.R.S., &c., Curator of the Museum, and Lecturer in Geology in the Owens College, Manchester. 8vo. with Coloured Plate and Woodcuts, 21s.

"An admirable résumé of the important results obtained of late years by the exploration of the contents of caverns in various parts of Europe....We can further recommend it as being written in a very lively and pleasant style, and as evincing not only great knowledge, but also a most philosophical candour on the part of its author."—*Westminster Review*.

ENGLISH MEN of SCIENCE: their Nature and Nurture. By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., Author of 'Hereditary Genius.' 8vo. 8s. 6d.

"The book is certainly one of very great interest."—*Nature*.

MACMILLAN & CO. Bedford-street, Strand, London, W.C.

IN A FEW DAYS, AT EVERY LIBRARY,
ANGELA PISANI.

A NOVEL.

In 3 vols.

BY THE LATE

GEORGE SYDNEY SMYTHE,

SEVENTH VISCOUNT STRANGFORD.

With a brief Memoir of the Author,

By the **VISCOUNTESS STRANGFORD.**

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

**RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S
NEW WORKS.**

"One can never help enjoying 'Temple Bar.'"—**GUARDIAN.**
Now ready, at every Bookseller's and Railway Station,
price One Shilling.

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE,
For A RIL, 1875.

Contents.

1. LEAH: a WOMAN OF FASHION. By Mrs. Edwards, Author of 'Archie Lovell,' &c. Chapters 17, 18, and 19.
 2. INDIAN JOE.
 3. BEAUMARCHAIS.
 4. AN APRIL DAY IN ST. JAMES'S STREET.
 5. A LAST LOVE AT BORNIC.
 6. JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET. By Lady Pollock.
 7. MOUSSIRENDER RHEINWEIN.
 8. AN ANSWER.
 9. THE SIAH, and WHAT HE DID NOT SEE.
 10. ARTISTIC HOMES.
 11. OLD FOLKS and YOUNG.
 12. RALPH WILTON'S WEIRD. By Mrs. Alexander, Author of 'The Wooling O't.' Chaps. 6, 7, and 8.
- * * * The 3rd Volume of **TEMPLE BAR** will be ready in a few days. Instead of 5s. 6d., the price of this Volume will be 5s. 6d., as it contains 144 pages of additional matter. Covers for binding **TEMPLE BAR** may be obtained at every Bookseller's, price 1s. each.

PEACOCK'S WORKS.

The COLLECTED WORKS of
THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK, including his Novels, Poems, Fugitive Pieces, Criticisms, &c. With a Preface by Lord HOUGHTON, and Edited by HENRY COLE, C.E. With a Biographical Sketch by his Grand-daughter. 3 vols. crown 8vo. with Portrait, 1s. 6d.

THE LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.
The LIVES OF GRINDAL, WHITGIFT, BANCROFT, and ABBOT: forming the Tenth Volume of the LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY, and FIFTH VOLUME of the NEW SERIES. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Demy 8vo. 14s.

SUMMER DAYS in AUVERGNE. By H. de K. In crown 8vo. with Illustrations. [Immediately.]

**NEW AND POPULAR WORKS
OF FICTION.**

MRS. ALEXANDER'S NEW NOVEL.

RALPH WILTON'S WEIRD. By Mrs. ALEXANDER, Author of 'The Wooling O't.' In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

MR. HAWLEY SMART'S NEW NOVEL.

TWO KISSES. By Hawley Smart, Author of 'Breezie Langton,' &c. In 3 vols. crown 8vo.

MR. BEERWICK HARWOOD'S NEW NOVEL.

SIR PEREGRINE'S HEIR. By John BEERWICK HARWOOD, Author of 'Lady Flavia,' 'Lord Lynn's Wife,' &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty and to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW WORKS.**

WILD LIFE IN FLORIDA; with a VISIT to CUBA. By Capt. F. T. TOWNSEND, and Life Guards. 8vo. with Illustrations, 12s.

"This book is brightly and pleasantly written."—*Full Mail Gazette.*

A BOOK about the TABLE. By J. C. JEAFRESON. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

"Readable and amusing from first to last."—*Morning Post.*

ON the WING: a Southern Flight. By the Hon. Mrs. ALFRED MONTGOMERY. 8vo. 14s.

"An entertaining and instructive work."—*Examiner.*

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONET-AGE for 1875. Under the Especial Patronage of HER MAJESTY. Corrected by the Nobility, and containing all the new creations. Forty-fourth Edition. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with the Arms beautifully Engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 51s. 6d.

WORDS of HOPE and COMFORT to those in BORROW. Dedicated by permission to the QUEEN. THIRD EDITION. 1 vol. 4s. bound.

"The writer of the tenderly conceived letters in this volume was Mrs. Julius Hare, a sister of Mr. Maurice. They cannot fail to afford much comfort to a wide circle."—*British Quarterly Review.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

DOLORES. By Mrs. Forrester, Author of 'Fair Women,' &c. 3 vols.

"A deeply interesting book, full of incident and novelty. The plot is original. The characters are admirably drawn, and true to nature."—*Court Journal.*

FELICIA. By M. Betham-Edwards, Author of 'Kitty,' &c. 3 vols.

The LADY SUPERIOR. By Elisa F. POLLARD, Author of 'Hope Deferred,' &c. 3 vols.

"A story of entrancing interest. The plot is wonderfully conceived, and executed with equal skill. The characters are true to life."—*John Bull.*

JOHN DORRIEN. By Julia Kavanagh, Author of 'Nathalie,' &c. 3 vols.

"We have read 'John Dorrien' from beginning to end with great pleasure."—*Athenæum.*

"A capital book. The story is admirably told, and the characters are skilfully developed."—*Standard.*

The ITALIANS. By Frances Elliot, Author of 'The Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy,' &c. 3 vols.

"A brilliant and well-merited success."—*Post.*

"A bright, spirited, and dramatic story."—*Standard.*

"An admirable and excellently written tale."—*Daily Telegraph.*

A CHILD of FORTUNE. By Stephen J. MAC KENNA, Author of 'Off Parade,' &c. 3 vols.

"This story is ingeniously contrived, and abounds in stirring incidents, striking scenes, and effective situations."—*Full Mail Gazette.*

"A rattling good novel. It will take by storm every men's-room in the land."—*John Bull.*

OUR DETACHMENT. By Katharine KING, Author of 'The Queen of the Regiment,' &c. 3 vols.

SWEET and TWENTY. By Mortimer COLLINS. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. (any of which can be had separately), elegantly printed and bound, and illustrated by Sir J. GILBERT, MILLAIS, HOLMAN HUNT, LEECH, FOSTER, TENNIEL, SANDYS, E. HUGHES, SAMBOURNE, &c.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY**

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Sam Slick's Nature and Human Nature. By John Halifax, Gentleman. | Lost and Saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. |
| The Crescent and the Cross. By Eliot Warburton. | No Church. By Victor Hugo. |
| Nathalie. By Miss Kavanagh. | Les Misérables. By George MacDonald, LL.D. |
| A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' | Barbara's History. By Angela B. Edwards. |
| Adam Graeme. By Mrs. Oliphant. | Life of Edward Irving. By Mrs. Oliphant. |
| Sam Slick's Wise Saws. | St. Olave's. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. |
| Cardinal Wiseman's Popes. | Sam Slick's American Humour. |
| A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' | Christian's Mistake. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' |
| Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb. | A Noble Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' |
| Margaret and her Bridesmaids. | Dixon's New America. |
| Sam Slick's Old Judge. | Robert Falconer. By George MacDonald, LL.D. |
| Darien. By E. Warburton. | The Woman's Kingdom. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' |
| Sir R. Burke's Family Romance. | Annals of an Eventful Life. By G. W. Damsel, D.C.L. |
| The Laird of Norlaw. By Mrs. Oliphant. | David Elginbrod. By George MacDonald, LL.D. |
| The Englishwoman in Italy. Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' | A Brave Lady. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' |
| Freer's Life of Jeanne d'Albret. | Hannah. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' |
| The Valley of a Hundred Pines. | Sam Slick's Americans at Home. |
| Burke's Romance of the Forum. | The Unkind Word. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' |
| Studies from Life. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' | |
| Grandmother's Money. | |
| Jefferson's Book about Doctors. | |
| Mistress and Maid. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' | |

NEW WORKS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE. New Series. No. LXIV. APRIL, 1875. Price Half-a-Crown.

Contents.

- The Portraits of John Knox. (With 6 Illustrations.) Tetuan.
- Recruiting and the Militia.
- Some Remarks on Unions of Nations.
- Cleveland.
- The Proposed Indian Institute.
- Secret Papers of the Empire.
- Socialism in America.
- Virisection.
- Three Experiments in Joint-Stock Agriculture.

RECOLLECTIONS and SUGGESTIONS, 1813-1873. By JOHN EARL RUSSELL, K.G. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. price 16s.

JOURNAL of the REIGNS of KINGS GEORGE IV. and WILLIAM IV. By the late C. C. F. GREVILLE, Clerk of the Council to these Sovereigns. Edited by HENRY REEVE, Registrar of the Privy Council. Fourth Edition, with some additional Notes. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

ORDER and PROGRESS: Essays on Constitutional Problems. Partly reprinted, with Additions, from the *Forthrightly Review*. By FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. price 14s.

MEMOIR of the LIFE of ADMIRAL SIR E. CODRINGTON. With Selections from his Correspondence. One-Volume Edition, abridged from the larger Work, and Edited by his Daughter, Lady BOUCHIER. Portrait, Maps, &c. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. [On Saturday next.]

The HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. By J. A. FROUDE, M.A.

CABINET EDITION. 12 vols. crown 8vo. 81. 12s.

LIBRARY EDITION. 12 vols. 8vo. 81. 12s.

The ENGLISH in IRELAND in the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By J. A. FROUDE, M.A. 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 2s.

SHORT STUDIES on GREAT SUBJECTS. By J. A. FROUDE, M.A. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

THREE ESSAYS on RELIGION: Nature; the Utility of Religion; Theism. By JOHN STUART MILL. Second Edition. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE PRINCIPLES of ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD, M.A. Tyn. Coll. Cam. Second Edition. Vol. II., Part I. (completing 'Pure Economics'). 8vo. price 12s.

ISAAC CASAUBON, 1559-1614. By MARK PATTISON, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. 8vo. price 15s.

The NATIVE RACES of the PACIFIC STATES of NORTH AMERICA. By H. H. BANCROFT. Vol. I. Manners and Customs of the Wild Tribes. 8vo. price 8s. (To be completed in 5 vols.)

The FORMATION of CHRISTENDOM. By T. W. ALLIES, M.A. Oxon. Part III. 8vo. 12s.

* * * This volume deals specially with the intellectual conflict between the Christian Church and its Opponents, from Claudius to Constantine.

FASTING COMMUNION: how Binding in England by the Canons. By the Rev. H. T. KINGDON, M.A. Second Edition. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE BOOK of the AXE. By G. P. R. FULMAN, Author of 'The Valde-Mecum of Fis-Fishing,' &c. Fourth Edition, greatly enlarged. With Map and numerous Illustrations. Medium 8vo. price 42s.

CONSUMPTION and TUBERCULOSIS: its Proximate Cause and Specific Treatment by the Hyphosphites, upon the Principles of Stochastic Medicine. By J. F. CHURCHILL, M.D., Paris. 8vo. 21s.

AIDS to CLASSICAL STUDY. By DAWSON W. TURNER, D.C.L. Assisted by Contributions from many Eminent Scholars. Second Series. Edited by J. PRICE, M.A. 15mo. with KEY. [On Saturday next.]

ELEMENTS of PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION. By S. DOWNING, LL.D. Part I. Structures in Direct Tension and Compression. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Atlas of 14 Plates, price 14s.

ELEMENTS of PRACTICAL HYDRAULICS. By S. DOWNING, LL.D. Third Edition, Enlarged. Part I. 8vo. price 5s. 6d.

THE PHILOSOPHY of MODERN HUMBUG. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

London: LONGMANS and CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

LITERATURE

Macready's Reminiscences, and Selections from his Diaries and Letters. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Two volumes, amounting to nearly a thousand pages, of the autobiography of an eminent actor, with portions of his journals and correspondence, may be said to be a bold experiment. It deserves, however, to be a successful enterprise, for this book has not merely a dramatic, but a general interest; it not only vividly relates old experiences, it enforces much valuable teaching. And there is a moral in this tale of labour, of sunshine, and of shadow, which should bear good fruit to those who can interpret it.

No doubt veteran playgoers will be most interested by this book of stage-history and personal confessions; the survivors of those halcyon days when a play was acted not by one tolerable artist and half-a-dozen intolerable dunces, but when three or four great actors (C. Kemble, Young, Macready, Miss O'Neill) played in the same drama, and every other part in the play was represented by individuals whom competent stage-managers had laboriously trained. Those were the days when a side box was the fashionable position in the house, and members of parliament and well-to-do citizens fought their way into the pit. There was certain pleasure awaiting those who surmounted the peril. Men, like Charles Lamb, on reaching the top of the lower gallery-stairs, and catching a view of the house below them, piously thanked God that they were safe, and found themselves in the company of wits whose purses were smaller than their brains, and who passed half the evenings of each week there. Those were the days of few companies, but of skilled actors constituting them. Orchestra stalls were not then known; "auditorium" was an undiscovered word; blank verse was not a stumbling-block to players; and the last thing now thought of was then the first.

The chief charm of this work lies in the earlier parts, which deal with Macready's younger period. That artist connected, indeed, two divisions of dramatic life. He was familiar with some of the old Garrick actors, and many players now living were his fellows in the craft. The life of such an earnest student and accomplished actor is, therefore, doubly interesting. When the memoirs of Michael Kelly, of Reynolds, of Bannister, and of other favourites of their day, appeared, they were eagerly read, and the stories they told were remembered and repeated. The autobiographical part of Macready's Memoirs and Reminiscences is worth them all. There is as fascinating as the lighter pages are attractive. The author himself is everywhere in his book as he was on the stage, dignifying his theme and all around him.

The chronicle opens abruptly, like some of his own entrances:—"Mary Street, Tottenham Court Road, 3rd March, 1793." Macready was born in what is often called a modest, meaning a humble, home; but Macready's home, though humble, could hardly be called a modest one, for the father who reigned and

governed there was one of the proudest and most irascible of men that ever lived—always excepting his son! The son makes no secret of his own tempestuous, passionate, uncontrollable disposition, but he unreservedly condemns what he reveals, and almost asks pardon of his readers that his stormy mood so often got the better of resolution made to stamp it out. This temperament was an inheritance from his father. His sorrow at the possession of it and his manly struggle against it were all his own. His better part, the gentler side of his character, was a heritage from his mother. She was the angel in the house, and her son saw and acknowledged it—never forgot it. Her memory, when she had passed away, influenced him for good, as her presence living had done. He never loses an opportunity of manifesting his love and grief for the mother lost too early, but always living in his heart. The references to her are full of a tenderness which he could no more control in expression than he could his impulsive and wilful disposition. The reader's sympathy goes with that enthusiasm of filial love, and we at once honour the mother, and respect the son as a true-hearted (however stern-tempered) man.

Proud? Yes, he confesses it often, and pride he showed very early. He was a pupil at a day-school near his home, where the other boys were "vulgar-minded boys," he tells us, with this addition:—"To God my thoughts revert in penitential gratitude for my escape from many ills into which I might have been led by the depravity of associates among whom, an innocent child, I was then thrown. As it was, much unhappiness in after life resulted in ideas communicated by the vulgar-minded boys who were herded together under indifferent teachers at those preparatory schools." Altogether, this is perhaps a little too much in the style of Dr. Watts's pharisaical little boy, who was thankful that Heaven had made other boys naughty, but had made *him* not like unto them.

Macready passed through other schools with better fortune. At one, in Birmingham, he made progress in most things, and came out as an elocutionist—as was to be expected; but! "To cure me of the habit of misplacing my *k's*, my dear mother, I remember, took great pains, and in teaching me Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast,' this line, as I pronounced it, 'Appy, appy, appy pair!' was for some time an insuperable bar to progress." At last we meet him at Rugby, of course brutally treated by elder boys, gentlemen's sons. They were not of more gentlemanly habits than the vulgar schoolfellows of Tottenham Court Road, for some of them sent him out to steal ash-sticks, with which they intended to flog him; taught him to lie, to conceal the names of the senders, and allowed him to be severely flogged for his saving them from the indignity. At Rugby, however, Macready studied with success, and, naturally, seeing that his father was an actor, manager, and author, was one of the first among the school-players. It was after one of many dramas acted by the young amateurs that Dr. Wool, the Head Master, asked him, in the School Close, if he had any thoughts of his father's profession. "Should you like it?"—"No, sir, I should wish to go to the bar. . . . I very much dislike the stage, and the thought of it." The masters could hardly believe it; but though Macready

was very fond of amateur acting, he was offended when suspected of becoming a professional. One evening, after he had played with his fellows—his parts were Zanga and Lazarillo—with immense applause, "I remember," he says, "the remark of a Mr. Caldecot reported to me, 'I should be uneasy if I saw a son of mine play so well.'" "I had, however," says Macready, "no thought of this but as an amusement, and my pride would have been wounded if a suspicion had been hinted that I could regard it in any other light."

He was certainly fond of the drama itself, more, perhaps, than he thought. In one of his vacation times he went to the play (his custom ever) at Manchester, where (1808) he saw a ballet-pantomime, 'Alonzo and Imogen.' The fair Imogen was "a female porpoise" in figure. "As if in studied contrast," he says, "to this enormous hill of flesh, a little, mean-looking man, in a shabby green satin dress, appeared as the hero, 'Alonzo the Brave.' It was so ridiculous, that the only impression I carried away was that the hero and heroine were the worst in the piece. How little did I know or could guess that under that shabby green satin dress was hidden one of the most extraordinary theatrical geniuses that have ever illustrated the dramatic poetry of England." In half-a-dozen years or so this undistinguished stroller was entralling all hearts, as Shylock, Richard, Othello,—and his name was Edmund Kean.

At the age of fifteen, Macready left Rugby, never to return, and *not* to study for the bar. His father's managerial difficulties compelled him to take to the stage, if not to acting—for he became a stage-manager on his father's circuit—before he tempted fortune himself. The elder Macready was a teacher of his actors as well as their manager. At rehearsals he gave them good advice in a gruff voice and imperious tone:—"Look at me, sir! Keep your eye fixed on me, sir, when I am speaking to you. Attention is always fixed. If you take your eye from me you rob the audience of my effects, and you rob me of their applause." This precept, Macready says, he never forgot, and he remained ever much indebted to it.

It is certainly singular that the younger Macready, strong in dramatic instincts, instructed the players before he acted with them. One morning, at rehearsal, his father being present, he was showing a stage "savage" how, in leaping at the throat of a hostile knight, he was to lapse into astonishment at seeing his own figure reflected in the polished surface of his antagonist's shield. The father, never prodigal of praise, could not help saying, "If you can do anything like that on the stage, there will be few come near you." He had not *that* nor anything like that to do, when, at the age of seventeen, he made his first appearance on the stage at Birmingham, as Romeo. He had a stage fright at the beginning, but overcame it, and achieved a great success. "Well, sir, how do you feel now?" said a lady to him, after the curtain was down. The boyish answer was without disguise,—"I feel as if I should like to act it all over again!"

Macready adopted a curious method of studying. After attending Sunday morning service, he would lock himself into the theatre, and there tread the stage, literally, making himself

familiar with the field, as it were, of his struggle for fame; pacing it in every direction to give himself ease, practising gestures and attitudes, and reciting whole parts or particular speeches, till he was tired out, and glad to breathe fresh air again. This was his Sunday afternoon custom for many years. His *Romeo*, we may add, gave him such reputation that his father, to increase it, got De Wilde to take his portrait "for the shops." We are surprised to find Macready, who was a very plain-featured *Romeo*, speaking of that able artist in theatrical portraiture as "Poor Dewilde!" "whose drawing and colour were miserably defective."

Hard was the labour and not great the reward of those early years, fashioning himself on country boards into that approach to perfection that might warrant an attempt to obtain a footing on the London stage. He played *Hamlet* at eighteen, and his comment on the character is, that while few fail in the part, there are fewer who understand it any more than they do Sanscrit. With Macready even loud applause was no proof that the actor fathomed the intricate nature of the character. Popular favour did not prove anything, he thought. We have no doubt if the shade of Garrick in the Elysian Fields has alluded to the hundred nights' run of Mr. Irving's interpretation of *Hamlet*, the shade of Macready, without questioning the ability, has replied that the hundredth night of Mr. Irving's *Hamlet* was the hundred and fortieth night of Mr. Compton's capital rendering of *Sam Savory*, in 'Fish out of Water.'

When he played *Percy*, the youthful lover of *Elwina*, in *Hannah More's* tragedy, Macready had to make love to a fat woman "upon the verge of sixty," Mrs. Whitelock (a sister of Mrs. Siddons), and it was "hard lines" for him; but it was much harder, in another sense, when, at Newcastle, Mrs. Siddons herself came to play *Lady Randolph* and Mrs. Beverley, and Mr. Macready was cast for *Norval* and Mr. Beverley. The thought of the standing by the side of the great mistress filled him with terror, but he did not the less determine to do his best. He went to her hotel, that they might rehearse their scenes together. He was struck with awe at sight of the queenly woman, who soon put him at ease on his perplexities. She received him in "her grand, good-natured manner," saying, "I hope, Mr. Macready, you have brought some hartshorn and water with you, as I am told you are terribly frightened at me"; and she made some remarks about "my being a very young husband." For the acting of Mrs. Siddons we must refer our readers to the pages of the autobiography, in which it is eloquently described. The Queen of Tragedy spoke approvingly and monitorially, as was great Sarah's way, to the young actor. "You are in the right way," she said; "but remember what I say—study, study, study! and do not marry till you are thirty." And she took leave of the young actor with "don't forget my words, study well, and God bless you!"

The young actor had his own good words for others who crossed his path. He tells us that the public did not properly appreciate the acting of Mr. Betty, when he returned to the stage, for they resented, at the expense of the man, the extravagance of the idolatry they had blindly lavished on the boy. He also thought that

if Mr. Betty could have forgotten the triumphs of *Master Betty*, he would really have been accounted a great actor. Charles Kemble he describes as a first-rate actor of second-rate parts. John Kemble had lost his fire; when Macready saw him he was almost an extinct volcano. Macready's own reputation in the provinces was now very great, but he was modest. He had, indeed, dared in some things to "know better than his father," which was an offence not to be forgiven, and Macready consequently left the Northern Circuit. He accepted an engagement at Bath. As he entered the city, "I got a flutter of the heart," he says, "at seeing my name in large letters in the play-bills, to appear as *Romeo*, on the 26th December, 1814. This sort of nervous emotion at the sight of my name posted on the walls never left me to the latest moment of my professional career, and I have often crossed over to the other side of the street to avoid passing by a play-bill in which it might be figuring."

At Bath, Macready was the object of much praise on the part of the press. There was an exception; a dissentient critic held that Nature had barred access to triumph by bestowing plain features on the actor, and manifesting an unaccommodating disposition in the formation of his face! From Bath, Macready went to Dublin, and thence to the goal of all aspiring players, London; but not till he had fought, as it were, about terms. In the metropolis, while disengaged, he went with his father to see Kean, in *Richard*. They who remember that wonderful performance by that wonderful actor, will feel grateful for Macready's elaborate criticism. The performance was a thing never to be forgotten, and the description of it by Macready (one of the best, in a book containing many) will recall points that may have become somewhat faint to the mind's eye. It almost makes the greatest of modern actors live again. Mr. Macready holds that Kean's conception of *Richard* was infinitely more Shakspearean than Cooke's; that John Kemble's was neither Shakspeare's nor the historical *Richard*; and that Mr. Macready's own *Richard* was a failure—partly owing to the unsuitableness of a tall man playing a crook-backed character. "Many of the Kemble school," he says, "resisted conviction in Kean's merits; but the fact that he made me feel was an argument to enrol me with the majority on the indisputable genius he displayed."

On this occasion, Kean supped after the performance with the two Macreadys, at the York Hotel. The younger Macready, as he shook hands with him, regarded him "with intense scrutiny." He was struck with the mild and modest expression of Kean's Italian features, with his unassuming, almost shy, manner, and with his indifference to the flattery of Pope, by whom he was accompanied. He spoke little till after supper and wine cheered him. Then he told his anecdotes admirably, sang melodies with a touching grace, and gave imitations of actors in a way in which Kean was never approached. "It was a memorable evening, the first and last I ever spent in private with that extraordinary man."

Mr. Macready says of Miss O'Neill's *Juliet*, that it was the only representation of that character that he ever saw. Dublin, where she first played it, was the last city of Macready's probation time

before he came to London; and among the acquaintances that success brought him there was that of the Dean of Ferns, "who enjoyed the reputation of being the only man that could sit out through the whole night the Duke of Richmond, when Lord Lieutenant, over whisky-punch." One of Macready's taking characters in Dublin was *Pierre*; but he was yoked to a slow-going Jaffier, who, at the close, was so long in shuffling off his mortal coil, that an impatient gallery god called out, "Ah now, die at once!" To which another upper deity replied, "Be quiet, you blackguard!"—and then, with a patronizing tone to the lingering Jaffier, "Take your time!"

At length came the attempt in London. While the matter was in negotiation, the Rev. Mr. Noel recommended Macready to the Drury Lane Committee, assuring them that not only was he a great actor, but "besides all this, Mr. Macready is a very 'moral man.'"—"Ha! then," replied Byron, "I suppose he asks 5*l.* a week more for his morality!" At last, Covent Garden and 16*l.* a week carried the day; and on the 16th September, 1816, Macready drove from his lodgings, 64, Frith Street, Soho, and made his *début*, as *Orestes*, in 'The Distressed Mother.' The result is told in Harris's remark, as the curtain fell:—"Well, my boy, you have done capitally; and if you could carry a play along with such a cast, I don't know what you cannot do." It was John Kemble's opinion that with such a face he would never do anything; and there were others who thought Macready was too ill-favoured to be able to win the town. The professional critics certainly did not spare his defects. Hazlitt's criticism on him and Young, in 'Othello,' was to the effect that Young, in *Othello*, was like a great humming-top, and Macready, in *Iago*, like a mischievous boy whipping him!

It is a curious trait in Macready's character, to find him treating as superciliously his colleagues in the green-room as he did the vulgar little boys who spoilt his *h's* at school. "There was," he says, "too little congeniality of taste or sentiment between the frequenters of the green-room and myself, the conversation there being generally of a puerile and uninteresting character, and not unfrequently objectionable on other grounds." It was the same when, seven years later, he passed to Drury Lane. "There was a want of regard to strict good manners in the green-room that made me feel like the citizen of another community." One cannot but smile at such sentiments, expressed by a gentleman who owns his powerlessness to control his temper, who flung the strongest epithets at fellow-players when they were slow to follow his drilling, who had "fool" and "beast" for actor and actress alike, whose oaths raised unpleasant echoes, whose hand was lifted without being always retained, and who not only "damned scoundrel-ed" Bunn, but felled him to the ground, yet—redeeming point—unhesitatingly, after all such evil occasions, expressed his disgust at himself.

Macready was querulous as well as quarrelsome. In the beginning of his London career he was often cast for inferior characters, and he protested angrily, though he acted them, being a true artist, at his very best. "Why William," said cheery Fawcett, "you grumble at every part that is given you, and yet you

succeed in them all." Macready, who thought his father so unreasonable for going into a passion when anybody disagreed with him, was the true son of his sire. Stately Egerton was pale with anguish as he remarked that here was the youngest actor in the company teaching his oldest comrades how to act! If the younger player had been satisfied to teach by example, all would have been well; but to treat his fellow-players as pupils, naturally caused him to be disliked. He could not tolerate that any of his fellows should even imitate his faults. "Downton (!)," he remarks, with this sign of scornful astonishment, "made a complaint that his name was in smaller letters than mine"; but he was himself angry at being described as "Mr. Macready," "among the esquires of the Royal Academy, the King's Printing-Office, the *Quarterly Review*," &c. Perhaps the actor was reasonably dissatisfied; but in Downton's case, it is to be observed that Downton was as great a comedian as Macready was a tragedian. He could not play Shylock as well as the latter; nor could the latter have approached the perfection with which Downton acted Dr. Cantwell. Macready often complained of his own name being printed after another actor's.

But, as before said, there was ever something in Macready to redeem his shortcomings. He played with Kean when that great master of his art was on the brink of the grave, manhood and power almost dead within him. "Why," says Macready, "did I feel excited and stung into a kind of nervous alacrity, by Kean's inability to act? Our interest in this profession came too frequently into collision to insure without steady vigilance that magnanimity which makes the peace of conscience." And again, in 1837, Macready sets down in his Diary, "Sent for the *Morning Herald*, and read the account of Mr. Phelps's appearance, which seems to me a decided success. It depressed my spirits, though perhaps it should not do so. If he is greatly successful, I shall reap the profits; if moderately, he will strengthen my company. But an actor's fame and his dependent income are so precarious, that we start at every shadow of an actor." It is an unhappy life—often made unhappy by the actor himself; but with Macready it was a successful life. Virginius raised him to the highest rank in the Covent Garden company. The death of Edmund Kean left him the foremost actor of his day. The record of his artistic and his private life is, perhaps, the fullest that an actor ever chronicled of himself. The autobiography terminates with the year 1826; the diaries continue the interesting details till 1851. The story of the years that succeeded are told with taste and judgment by the editor, or in letters addressed to Lady Pollock or to himself, till near the time of Macready's death, in 1873. The whole forms one of the most interesting, and, in many respects, valuable records of artistic and social life, as well as of the personal inward man. There is nothing omitted that a reader has a right to look for in such a record, as regards the history of the stage and the home life of the actor. With respect to the inward man, Macready is even sterner with himself and his faults than he ever was with his fellow-actors and their offences. The book will raise him in the estimation of every reader. With the

worst of tempers Macready had the best of hearts.

Six Months in the Sandwich Islands. By Isabella Bird. (Murray.)

SKIMMING Miss Bird's pleasant pages, one forgets the wear and tear, the noise and gloom of life, and in their place finds blue sea, soft sunlight, sweet airs. Instead of toilers and cities are holiday-makers, white sands gay with riders, whiter surf with swimmers, and bright laughter everywhere. Or, turning from the shore towards the hills, we pass under a green maze where invisible streams deep down make sweet music, where huge trees with vivid foliage extend above us giant arms, where the banana, the bread-fruit, the guava, and the cocoa-nut yield at once solids and fluids so nourishing and delicious as to fill us with disgust at the remembrance of beer and beef, and prompt us to reclaim our place in the ranks of the frugivora.

Bent upon seeing, doing, enjoying, and describing everything, and devoid of crotchets or bias, Miss Bird is a model tourist. While exuberant of epithet, as befits a tropical theme, she tempers her enthusiasm with judgment, and reproduces what she sees with fidelity. We do not know of any other book which so completely familiarizes the reader with the aspects of nature and life in the Hawaiian Archipelago; and we shall be surprised if the perusal of Miss Bird's volume does not induce many a seeker for rest or health to turn his steps thither. There is now no fear of a stranger meeting the fate of Capt. Cook at the hands of the Kanakas. Their ferocity has vanished, and left them a happy, indolent people, though, alas, fast decaying. Yet, although but a fraction of their former numbers, so far from repining at the prospect of extinction, they find their chief occupation in laughter. So light-hearted are they that they cannot comprehend the thoughtfulness of the white man. One native lady expressed her wonder on this head to Miss Bird. After burlesquing the way in which white people express their admiration for scenery in itself, "We," she said, "are always happy; we never grieve long about anything. When any one dies we break our hearts for some days, and then we are happy again. We are happy all the day long, not like white people, happy one moment, gloomy another: we have no cares, the days are too short. What are the *haoles* always unhappy about?" Even the king could not refrain from drawing a contrast to the advantage of his own country. "Who ever heard of winter on our shores?" asked Kamehameha IV. at the opening of an Hawaiian agricultural meeting. "Where among us shall we find the numberless drawbacks which in less favoured countries the labourer has to contend with? They have no place in our beautiful group, which rests like a water-lily on the swelling bosom of the Pacific. The heaven is tranquil above our heads, and the sun keeps his jealous eye upon us every day, while its rays are so tempered that they never wither prematurely what they have warmed into life." This is evidently, from its self-consciousness, a piece of missionary English put into his Majesty's mouth for the occasion, yet it scarcely exaggerates the general beneficence of the climate and soil.

It is, doubtless, owing to the fact that the natives are so well treated by the sun as to have no fear of its lack or its excess, that their religious myths are derived from another source than that which suggested the indigenous religions of less favoured climates. Not to the sun, therefore, but to the gigantic volcanoes of these islands, does the religious instinct address itself as representative of supreme power. There the dreaded goddess, Pele, dwells in the House of Everlasting Fire, which occupies a conspicuous position in Hawaiian mythology. The legends related by Miss Bird do not, however, convey the idea of a very elaborate system of doctrine or belief, though in their taste for blood these divinities are not outdone by those of any country. Of course, the volcanoes come in for extended notice. No traveller, however high his expectations have been raised, finds disappointment here; and, probably, no single object in the world is so well worth a tour of the globe as Kilauea.

All locomotion is performed on horseback. The horses are as numerous as the people, every child having one of its own. That the light-heartedness of the people is the result of thoughtlessness rather than of moral well-being appears from too many an instance of their cruelty to the poor animals so necessary to their comfort. Miss Bird more than once demonstrates her sympathy with the ill-used creatures; but she makes a grave mistake when she disfigures her narrative by such a piece of description as this:—

"We were shortly joined by Kaluna on an old, big, wall-eyed, bare-tailed, raw-boned horse, whose wall-eyes contrived to express mingled suspicion and fear, while a flabby pendant lower lip conveyed the impression of complete abjectness. He looked like some human beings who would be vicious if they dared; but the vice had been beaten out of him long ago, and only the fear remained."

Poor creature! and well he might, for "he has a raw suppurating sore under the saddle, glueing the blanket to his lean back, and crouches when he is mounted. Both legs on one side look shorter than on the other, and his bare feet are worn thin, as if he had been on lava. I rode him for a mile yesterday, and when he attempted a convulsive canter his abbreviated off-legs made me feel as if I were rolling over on one side. Kaluna beats him the whole time with a heavy stick; but, except when he strikes him most barbarously about his eyes and nose, he only cringes, without quickening his pace. When I rode him mercifully the true bound nature came out. The sufferings of this wretched animal have been the great drawback on this journey. I have now bribed Kaluna with as much as the horse is worth to give him a month's rest, and long before that time I hope the owl-hawks will be picking his bones."

But why ride such an animal at all, one is compelled to ask, in a country where horses are so abundant? Surely no pleasure for oneself is worth purchasing at the cost of so much suffering to another. Pleasure! why, the memory of that one journey must be a perpetual blight over Miss Bird's recollections of Hawaii. The frequent occurrence of such narratives in books of travel ought to suggest to English men and women that they may achieve something which will enhance the pleasure of their recollections by making a firm stand against cruelty wherever they find it. We should have been better pleased to know that Miss Bird preferred to forego her

journey altogether rather than countenance such barbarity against one whose only crime was age.

Despite the fertility of the islands and the happiness of the people, a few generations hence will see the aboriginal race entirely supplanted by the white man and the Chinese; and that the natives will not long be suffered to be masters of their own country may be inferred from the language already held by the whites. Miss Bird repeats some utterances at a political meeting which gave so much alarm to the natives as to lead to a cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." It must be disheartening to the missionaries to reflect that they are striving to evangelize a vanishing race.

The Black Book of the Admiralty. Edited by Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. Vol. III. (Longmans & Co.)

THE disdain with which writers like the late Mr. Buckle looked down upon the intellectual productions of the Middle Ages would have been considerably lessened by the study of mediæval law, especially in relation to commerce. In the literature of those ages Mr. Buckle saw evidence only of ignorance, credulity, and gross superstition; in mediæval legislation and jurisprudence he might, nevertheless, have found ample proofs of logic, good sense, and a clear perception of the requirements of expediency and justice. Hallam has, with reason, criticized a remark of Hume's, that a particular enactment of the reign of Richard the Second, which he refers to, shows "an accuracy beyond what was to be expected in those rude times." The age of Richard the Second, Hallam replies, might be called rude in some respects, but in prudent and circumspect prevision of consequences, and the accurate use of language, its judges and lawyers were not inferior to our own. Had Hume, he adds, ever glanced at the legal decisions reported in the Year Books of those times, he would have been surprised to find a degree of accuracy and subtle logic surpassed in none of his own treatises. He might, indeed, have found in yet earlier and ruder times than those of Richard the Second sufficient evidence of the vigour and keenness of the mediæval intellect in matters of law. Sir Travers Twiss, in the present volume, adduces further evidence that the famous *Judgments of the Sea*, or *Laws of Oleron*, may reasonably be supposed to have been adopted and promulgated by Richard the First, and the equity and wisdom of the regulations of that maritime code are in the highest degree creditable to its early compilers.

In the version of the *Judgments of the Sea* in this volume, Sir Travers Twiss has followed the text of the *Liber Horn*, a MS. in the archives of Guildhall, on which a Latin inscription states that it belonged to Andrew Horn, fishmonger, of Bridge Street, London, and was completed under his direction in the fifth year of the reign of Edward the Second. This Andrew Horn, we need hardly say, is the reputed compiler of '*Le Mirroir des Justices*,' the high authority ascribed to which by Sir T. Twiss, in an earlier volume of the *Black Book*, we questioned in a former review. It is one of the many questionable propositions in a recent work by Mr. Macleod, that the

'*Mirror of Justices*' was "written in French long before the Conquest." The *Mirror* purports, it is true, to put in writing the original common law of England; and it must be admitted that the regulations it contains are not always so reasonable as those of the *Judgments of the Sea*; but the explanation is to be sought not in the greater antiquity of the former compilation, but in the fact that maritime law, being dictated by commercial experience and expediency, was naturally more equitable and enlightened than much of the jurisprudence established on land. A sick sailor in the nineteenth century might not be sure of meeting with such attention as the *Laws of Oleron* prescribed for him in the twelfth. "It happens that sickness attacks one of the ship's company, and the sick man can do nothing in the ship as he is so ill. The master ought to put him ashore, and seek a lodging for him, and furnish him with tallow or a candle, and supply him with one of the ship's boys to tend him, or hire a woman to nurse him. And if he should recover, he ought to have his wages for the whole voyage; and if he should die, his wife or his near relatives ought to have them for him."

To the present volume Sir T. Twiss has appended a copy of the *Customs of the Sea* from the Consulate of the Sea, the nationality of which has, he observes, furnished "almost as interesting a battle-field as the nationality of the Homeric poems." These *Customs of the Sea* had long ago been translated from the Spanish into Italian, French, Dutch, and German, and the editor of the present volume of the *Black Book* deserves the thanks of English and American jurists for presenting them for the first time with a version in an English dress. So high an antiquity is not claimed for the *Customs of the Sea* as for the *Laws of Oleron*, but they are creditable to the early part of the fourteenth century, to which Sir T. Twiss ascribes them. They seem to have passed from Barcelona to the commercial ports of Southern Europe by a process similar to that which had made the *Judgments of the Sea* the common maritime code of Northern Europe. "To whatever ports the mariners of Aquitaine conveyed the wines of Gascony or the salt of Poitou, they carried with them the maritime customs of their country; and, as the most important of these customs had been embodied at an early period in the *Judgments of Oleron*, those *Judgments* became known everywhere in the ports of the Atlantic and of the North Sea. The *Customs of the Sea* became known in like manner in the chief maritime ports of the Mediterranean." We must refer our readers to the learned Introduction to the present volume for an account of the controversy relating to them. Among the advantages resulting from the editorship by Sir T. Twiss of the two earlier volumes of the *Black Book*, has been the discovery of this long missing original MS., which he announces in the Introduction to the present volume.

Remains of Lost Empires. By P. V. N. Myers. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE writer of this book does not profess to lay before his readers anything very new in the way of antiquarian discovery, or, indeed, to describe many sites hitherto unvisited or unrecorded. His tale is that of a simple but

well-read traveller, of one, indeed, accustomed by long previous labours among the forests and rivers of South America to appreciate and to describe the varied features of Western and Eastern Asia, as compared with his more familiar haunts in the far West. As such, his book is not without its value, though any reader will know before hand that an account of journeyings from Palmyra to Cashmir, by Nineveh, Babylon, and Persepolis, must be brief and sketchy, if included, as this is, within one volume of moderate capacity.

And yet, without any pretensions to novelty, we cannot but say that Mr. Myers has produced a volume of pleasant reading, and this, in a very special degree, from the singular good taste and kindly feeling with which every line of it is inspired. We have read many more learned records of travel, but we have met with few that, once fairly begun, we were less desirous of laying down unfinished. Mr. Myers has succeeded, we think, in awakening real interest at each chief centre of his narrative, often only by the skill with which he passes over needless repetitions of nearly the same description; but often, too, by acute and amusing remarks, the obvious outpourings of one who has studied much and thought more.

On his journey to the south-east, Mr. Myers had an opportunity of making a careful examination of the far-famed ruins of Palmyra, and his account of them, and of the less known, but, in some respects, scarcely less remarkable remains of Apamea and El Bara is excellent. The last is one of the most notable of the many deserted cities of Northern Syria, and it has scarcely suffered at all from the hand of man. After a desertion of fifteen centuries, we still see here, our author says, "the verandahs, saloons, galleries, offices, chambers and baths, summer-house and wine-press, strangely preserved." Waddington and De Vogüé believe it the site of a town of wealthy Christians, who had retired hither from the heat and bustle of Antioch.

Arrived at Nineveh, Mr. Myers shows himself well acquainted with the literature of the Assyrian discoveries, even with the later ones of Mr. George Smith, and competent, therefore, to discuss temperately the vexed question of the size of that great city. We quite agree with him in thinking that there is nothing in the Bible to suggest for it the extravagant proportions claimed for it by Mr. Layard and Capt. Felix Jones; and further, that here, as in the case of the theories about the Tower of Babel, much injury has been done to the progress of real knowledge by the crude notions of enthusiasts. Though there can be little doubt that the mounds of Koyunjik represent the most important portion of Nineveh—the City of Jonah—the Assyrian capitals, as has been the case in the later instance of Delhi, were essentially migratory, Kalah-Shergat, Nimrud, and Khorsabad having been, at different periods, the seat of the Royal throne and palaces.

But though generally accurate, Mr. Myers has made some mistakes, which we are bound to point out. Thus, Nimrud, not Kalah-Shergat, is on the site of the Larissa of Xenophon, who distinctly states that he arrived at the Median town of Mespila (Mosul) after a march of six parasangs (fourteen or fifteen miles) from this even then deserted city. Nor

are we
"hang
that th
in Ass
"hang
lon, an
nezzar
one th
groups
eviden
becaus
bricks
origin
a misp
first ef
inscrip
was th
too, c
were
bering
in the
name,
of Mr.
of the
Thus
are th
shop
speak
"had
a spad
French
and d
which
hats,
polygl
German
Arabic
moder
grapha
In
the cl
with,
M. C
equall
what
"han
a thes
fairly
that,
series
cover
discu
of Ba
of M
Mr.
well-l
"ove
monu
mode
claim
is be
walls
enorm
same
disting
series
struc
neigh
which
have
form
foun
built
Herc
been
all n
It w

are we aware that Mr. Layard discovered any "hanging gardens" at Nineveh; or, indeed, that there ever were any gardens of this sort in Assyria. As is well known, the famous "hanging gardens" of antiquity were at Babylon, and were made, it is said, by Nebuchadnezzar to please his Median consort; but no one has as yet pointed out which of the vast groups of ruins there, can, with any reasonable evidence, be connected with them, probably because their retaining walls of sun-dried bricks have long since relapsed into their original clay. Again, though this is perhaps a misprint, Mr. Myers states that Grotefend's first effort in the decipherment of the Cuneiform inscriptions was in 1805, whereas it really was three years earlier, in 1802. He speaks, too, of Semiramis, "if, indeed, there ever were a Semiramis,"—apparently not remembering at the moment the two statues of Nebo in the British Museum, on which her Assyrian name, Sammuramit, is perfectly legible. Some of Mr. Myers's descriptions of the natives and of their habits are as amusing as they are true. Thus he visits the Bazaar at Aleppo, and these are the contents (taken at random) of one shop he enters. This shopman, an English-speaking native, he says,—

"had collected everything from Homer's *Iliad* to a spading-fork. We found Manchester prints and French silks, groceries and hardware, confectionary and dry goods, ready-made clothing,—much of which had been ready for a long time,—French hats, English boots and shoes, native sandals, polyglot books,—written in Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Armenian, English, Arabic, and Turkish,—antiquities ancient and modern, *ad infinitum*, statuary, wines, and photographs."

In his account of Babylon, which is one of the clearest and most effective we have met with, Mr. Myers shows that the attempts of M. Oppert and of Canon Rawlinson have equally failed to give us any definite idea of what Diodorus means when he says that the "hanging gardens" were "in appearance like a theatre"; on the other hand, Oppert's plan fairly explains the statement of Q. Curtius, that, supported as they probably were on a series of terraces, they resembled a mountain covered with a forest. Again, in a careful discussion of the theories about the "Tower of Babel," Mr. Myers shows clearly the error of Mr. Rawlinson, who, apparently following Mr. Layard, has attempted to identify the well-known mass of the "Mujelibe" (or the "overturned") with that as yet undiscovered monument. Assuredly, unless we rely on its modern Arabic name, it can have no special claim to this distinction, the more so that it is beyond the reasonable limits of the city walls; moreover, being square and flat though enormous in proportion, it can scarcely be the same as the Temple of Belus, which, we are distinctly told by Herodotus, was built in a series of stages or receding terraces. The only structure built on this plan anywhere in this neighbourhood is the famous Birs-i-Nimrud, which the excavations of Sir H. C. Rawlinson have clearly shown to be, at least in its present form, the work of Nebuchadnezzar, though its foundations rest on an earlier building. This building, we believe, has been confounded by Herodotus with the Temple of Belus, as it has been also commonly assumed by writers of all nations to be the identical town of Babel. It was this building, also, not the Mujelibe, as

Canon Rawlinson has supposed, on the partial clearing of which Alexander employed his soldiers for six months.

With regard to the identification of the Birs-i-Nimrud with the old Tower of Babel, to which Mr. Myers not unnaturally inclines, on the authority of the learned Oppert, all that we can say is, that we are not convinced by that learned French scholar, nor by the still more recent support this view has obtained from Mr. George Smith. We still believe that, if there be any remains of this primeval "Tower" (a matter in itself far from improbable), these relics will be found away to the south in proximity with the wonderful mounds of Erech, Mugheir, and Sinkara, which have been partially explored by Mr. Loftus and Mr. Taylor. There, if anywhere, we think, may yet be discovered some traces of the primitive Babel.

Passing on from Babylon, Mr. Myers gives us a clear account of the ruins of Persepolis, but a painful picture of the state of the country which he passed through immediately after the dreadful famine in Persia. In one matter, however, he is wrong, or, we would rather say, has been misled by the authorities he has studied—in that he makes Istakr and the city of Persepolis one and the same place. The fact is, that Istakr is an isolated rock, some 1,200 ft. high, distant from the ruins of Persepolis four miles, and at the head of the valley leading to them. The city of Persepolis, on the other hand, was in the valley beneath them.

From Persepolis, Mr. Myers goes by sea to Bombay, and, at one bound, we may say, crosses the breadth of India to the lovely valley of Cashmir. We regret that our space will not permit our following him through this part of his work, or down the Jumna and Ganges to Calcutta; though we doubt not his admirable description of Cashmir, and the learned appendix he has devoted to the study of the glaciers of the N.W. Himalayas, will be, to many of his readers, by far the most attractive portion of his work. In this part of his volume, indeed, wherever he has to deal with the religion of the native races, or to speak of the labours of missionaries in India, as well as in Mesopotamia, Mr. Myers speaks straightforwardly, with no hesitation as to his own decided belief in Christianity. Yet his energy of language, even where occasionally controversial, never betrays him into anything resembling abuse; he clearly wishes to be tolerant, except where the abuses are such that tolerance of them would be a crime.

In conclusion, we are bound to call attention to the numerous well-executed engravings with which his volume is adorned, and which, with one exception, are superior in every way to those generally met with in "illustrated" books. A few strange words (may we call them Americanisms?) we have lighted on, which may as well be removed in a second edition. Thus, the English language is not improved by making the student of antiquities an "antiquarian," instead of an "antiquary." We do not yet use "storming" when we mean to describe the existence of a storm, nor are "bursting," "masculinity," "femininity," and "resurrected," words that tend to make the English tongue more emphatic. Again, we do not quite understand the meaning of the "evolution of human latencies," or what are

"levans paneled with alabaster." One or two (we must suppose these misprints) must be corrected; thus "miters" ought not twice to do duty for the common French word "mètres."

MAETZNER'S GRAMMAR.

An English Grammar: Methodical, Analytical, and Historical. By Prof. Maetzner. Translated from the German by Clair James Grece, LL.B. 3 vols. (Murray.)

Few students of the English language who have carried their researches beyond the threshold of the subject are ignorant of the name of Prof. Maetzner, and the merits of his 'Englische Grammatik,' of which we say very little indeed when we say that, whether we consider the quality or the quantity of the work, it surpasses sevenfold anything that any Englishman has yet done for his native tongue. To compare it, indeed, with the ordinary ruck of books that pass as English Grammars, is like comparing a locomotive engine with a wheelbarrow, or a Lancashire cotton-mill and all its associated works with the rude loom of the Oriental weaver. The industry with which the author has collected materials and piled up illustrative passages from every English writer of every age accessible to him, is, indeed, nothing short of stupendous. Where is the Englishman who, in a single page, and to illustrate a single point of syntax, could summon passage upon passage, as we find here at the first random opening, from Shakspeare, Mr. Tennyson, Cowper, Byron, Addison, Warren, Young, Fielding, Bulwer, Byron, Marryat, Talfourd, Shelley, St. Mark, Butler's 'Hudibras,' Congreve, Chaucer, Alisaundre, Robert of Gloucester, 'Reliquiæ Ant.,' Maundeville, Wright's 'Pol. Songs,' Townley Mysteries, Coventry Mysteries, the 'Codex Exoniensis,' Layamon, Cædmon, Ormin, Ælfrie, Saxon Gospels, Laws of King Alfred, Saxon Chronicle, Wycliffe, Skelton, Ben Jonson, Smollett, Chatham, Coleridge, Pope, Macaulay, Crabbe, Campbell, Sheridan, Irving, Milton, Cooper, Scott? The quotation from Scott is, we see, from 'Guy Mannering,' and this suggests that we cannot do better than stop at that name, and, raising our eyes from the page and our hands in the air, like Dominie Sampson, simply exclaim "Pro digi-ous!" And as this is a fair specimen of the elaborate way with which Prof. Maetzner deals with every feature of the phonology, etymology, accidence, and syntax of the language, it would seem as if there could be only one opinion as to the desirableness of an English translation of his great work for the benefit of the numerous students and teachers who cannot use the original. Yet we are bound to say we rise from a perusal of this English translation of it with disappointment and regret. The first part of the German original appeared in 1860, and the second in 1865. In consulting them we do so with a full consciousness that we are consulting a work ten years old, and written in German for Germans. But when an English translation is announced, and we open it to find it ten years old to begin with, and if not literally in German, still reminding us in almost every sentence of its German origin, and in its whole arrangement of its adaptation to German readers, we feel rather inclined to resent

the translator's way of proceeding. The book is ten years old to begin with, we have said; and it so happens that these ten years—partly owing to Maetzner's own labours—have done more for the study of English in England than the preceding ten centuries. The publication of the second part of the original was contemporaneous with that of the first year's work of the Early English Text Society here, and the Early English Text Society has revolutionized English scholarship. It follows, then, that of all the results of the work of that Society and its numerous offshoots direct and indirect, Maetzner gives us nothing: Dan Michel's 'Ayenbit,' and Hampole's 'Prick of Conscience,' and the Early English Homilies, in which Dr. Morris has found so much philological value, and the long array of texts which have so richly illustrated the Early English period, were inaccessible to him. And although Prof. Maetzner has a rare philological insight, which penetrated almost further than his furthest materials, and kept him right often even in his guesses, yet the fact that this book contains no reference whatever to the English work of the last ten years is a radical imperfection of the most serious kind. This is felt especially in vol. i., where the history, phonology, and accident of the language are discussed; in the syntax, partly because that field has not been so fully worked, partly because the results have been less novel, the want is less striking. But in the first-named divisions there is scarcely a page in which the student who has kept pace with recent work does not find room for alterations, modifications, or additions, and from which he will not rise with the exclamation, "This is not what should have been done with Maetzner; a new edition, under the care of one of our best English scholars, incorporating all our recent discoveries, not a mere translation, was what was needed for the English reader." No part of historical grammar has been better worked during the last few years than the mutual relations and distinguishing character of the different dialects which shared England during the three centuries that followed 1150. Now, although Prof. Maetzner makes in his Introduction a brief reference to these dialects (chiefly after Garnet), this is purely geographical, or, if linguistic, confines itself to a few obvious characteristics of the modern *patois*; neither here nor elsewhere is there any recognition of the essential independence of these dialects in the fourteenth century, or any attempt to estimate which of them, if any, was the parent of our present English. Rather is it assumed that all of them alike are mother tongues. Robert of Gloucester and the Townley Mysteries are cited as well as Chaucer as "Old English." Their peculiar forms are, in consequence, quoted as peculiarities of a period in the English language, instead of a corner of the English land; as when we are told, on the authority of Robert of Gloucester and others that "these plurals (in *-en*) are proportionately numerous even at the end of the fourteenth century"—a statement true of the Southern dialect then, as it is of its descendant the South-Western dialect still, but quite untrue of the dialect whence modern English has sprung, which was as wanting in *-en* plurals in the end of the thirteenth as it will be at the end of the nineteenth century, unless, indeed, our Bible revisers shall have

expelled *hosen* in the interim. So also the account of the three forms of the verbal plural *-eth*, *-en* and *-es*, which every schoolboy now knows as dialectal characters of Old English, is quite old fashioned and inadequate. The section on phonology, written for Germans, with a German appreciation of our sound-system, and a reference of our sounds to German standards, ought to have been entirely altered for Englishmen. Phonology is a department in which German scholars have not yet excelled; witness the attempts of Lepsius to deal with the English vowel system in his "Standard Alphabet." We had ourselves once the experience of explaining to a distinguished English scholar of Germany the vowel system of one of our dialects which he was anxious to study in its bearing upon Old English pronunciation, and in afterwards looking at the notes which he had made in order to keep the sounds in his memory, we found that he had represented half-a-dozen distinct vowel sounds as *=ä* "dunkel" or "dünn"! Above all, when Mr. Roby, in his Latin Grammar, finds it necessary to appeal frequently to the 'Visible Speech' of Mr. Melville Bell and Mr. Ellis's 'Early English Pronunciation,' it is simply nothing less than disgraceful to find a new book—translation or otherwise—pretending to deal with English phonology without a reference to these instruments of phonetic analysis. It is not merely 'Hamlet' without Hamlet; it is 'Hamlet' without Shakespeare. The translator is a "Fellow of the Philological Society"; our English Philological Society does not encumber itself with "Fellows," its workers are merely "Members"; but whatever his philological qualifications, they ought to have included some acquaintance with English philology—enough, at least, to see that the plan of a simple translation for some parts of the book was inadequate. But both from his execution of his task and from his Preface we derive the impression that, like some of the jugglers of the East, who are reported to bury themselves in a field while a crop of barley is sown, grown, and reaped over their unconscious heads, he buried himself in Maetzner ten years ago, and now awakes to think he is still in the England of 1865. After such a long interment, he "smells of the mould," too; how else are we to account for such a sentence as "in jubilee we use to leave to ee the long sound," or this, which may fairly be commended to those deluded mortals who think English is a Teutonic tongue: "The inflectional and derivational terminations condition divisions of syllables not according with the rules generally valid, especially for stems"; or this other, "It often depends upon that the syllable of formation is added to a stem universally known (which itself may contain a derivation) which one thinks it is not permitted to deprive of its final consonant"; "which one thinks," to use the translator's phraseology, uncommonly like a schoolboy's attack upon a German sentence through which he cannot see daylight? To the same cause we must surely ascribe the translator's servile following of the original in its use of that grotesque "orthography" for Old English words which still disfigures the productions of German scholarship. We actually find *hvät*, *eover*, *sável*, *gróvan* for our own *hwæt*, *eower*, *sáwel*, *growan*, with vowels groaning

under diacritical points of various sorts of which our forefathers knew nothing. Of course, we expect such things in German books, and overlook them as best we can, in hoping for the day when a *renaissance* of scholarship will lead their editors back to the ancient sources, and convince them that Alfred's and Ælfric's language is, after all, better in their own spelling than in that of Jacob Grimm. But this is the first time an English book has tricked out our homely tongue in such a pedantic guise. To see the absurdity of such a spelling as *hvät*, we have only to look at, say Grein's 'Comparative Grammar of the Old Germanic Dialects,' where the past tense of the Verb *Be* is printed in the Old High German, Old Saxon, and Old Frisian as *was*, but in the Anglo-Saxon as *was*, apparently on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, that because modern English alone of all the allied dialects has the sound of *w*, *ergo* Old English alone of all the dialects must have been without it! Our German friends will, of course, plead, like Mr. Samivell Weller, when asked if he spent his name with a V or a W, "that depends on the taste and fancy of the speller, my lord; I spells it with a V." Like Mr. Weller, senior, in the gallery, we prefer to pronounce it with a *W*. In conclusion, we should be sorry to seem by our remarks to depreciate the labours of Prof. Maetzner. These, as we have already said, were far in advance of anything done in England at the time. So far as the Syntax is concerned,—in which the elaboration and minuteness of detail are really wonderful,—his book is still so far in advance of any other work as to be practically without a rival; and in the hands of a competent translator and editor, who knew where and how to bring it up to date, it might still have been the best and greatest, as it is the fullest and largest, of English Grammars. One feels sorry that the publisher, before undertaking an English edition of a work which makes upwards of 1,600 closely-printed octavo pages, should not have consulted some of our practical English scholars, who could have advised him how best to introduce all that was valuable in Maetzner to the English public; sorry also that he should have consented to the book's being printed in Berlin, for this has not only given to the typography and general "get-up" of the volumes an uninviting foreign aspect, but has led to errors of the press at the rate of one or two to the page, some of which, as "Hereford," p. 8, for *Hertford*, "Balsam," p. 33, for *Balaam*, mystify the reader by their *vraisemblance*; while others, like "the *sanedei* of the stem," on p. 24, or "before consonants thē, as *glib* shortness," on p. 26, render the passages in which they occur quite unintelligible.

Calcoen. *A Dutch Narrative of the Second Voyage of Vasco da Gama to Calicut. Printed at Antwerp circa 1504. With Introduction and Translation by J. Ph. Berjeau.* (Pickering.)

VASCO DA GAMA, immortalized by Camoens in 'Os Lusíades,' made his first voyage in 1497. He returned home in 1499, after an absence of two years and two months; and barely two years had elapsed when he was again employed to conduct an expedition to India by the same route, in order to establish

Portuguese interests in that country, and punish the natives of Calicut for the massacre of the small colony of Portuguese left there by Alvares de Cabral.

Accompanying this expedition was a Dutch officer or sailor, name unknown, who soon after its return, in 1503, published an account of its proceedings in the Dutch language, printed at Antwerp, which is interesting in many ways. It is only a small tract, occupying just six leaves, but it has now grown so scarce, that M. Berjeau has thought a reprint of it would prove acceptable to bibliophiles. He has accordingly given us an exact fac-simile of the original, from the copy in the British Museum, with an introduction and a translation into English, both written by himself. M. Berjeau first met with this tract some ten years ago, when he made a translation of it into French for "a well-known bibliophile" (we presume the late Mr. Inglis); and lately he had the good fortune to find in the British Museum the same copy, and his own MS. translation bound up with it, duly registered in the Catalogue of that Library. Not quite satisfied with his French translation, which was hastily done, he then resolved to re-publish the original with an English translation, and hence the present work.

The first thing that strikes us in the account of so celebrated an expedition is that the name of Vasco da Gama himself nowhere occurs in it. For that matter, however, neither does the writer mention his own name or condition anywhere in the narrative. Here is the simple, modest way in which he commences his narrative—a sort of "*hors d'œuvre*," M. Berjeau calls it, "personal to the writer, and relating to one of the unfortunate expeditions undertaken by the Portuguese against the celebrated Barbarossa," the allusion to it being very brief:—

"This is the voyage which a man wrote himself, how far he sailed with seventy ships from the river of Lisbon, in Portugal, to go to Calicut in India, and this occurred in the year 1501. And they sailed along the coast of Barbary, and came before a town called Meskebijil (Mers-el Kebio), and were there defeated with great loss and dishonour, and we lost there many Christians, whose souls God must have had. This battle took place the day of St. James, of the above-said year. That castle is one mile from the town called Oeraen, and there come many wicked Christian merchants from Venice and Genoa, and they sell to the Turks suits of armour, arquebusses, and ammunition to fight against the Christians, and they have there their staple. I was six months on the coast of Barbary, and suffered much misery in the Straits."

Then comes his account of the voyage, which commenced on the 10th of February, 1502, when the fleet sailed from the Tagus, and found the first land at Kenau (Cape Nun). Thence they sailed to Cape de Verde, "well 500 miles from Portugal. The people there walk stark naked, men and women, and they are black, and they have no shame." On the 29th of March they were 1,200 miles away from Portugal; they lost sight of the Great Bear, "and the sun was above our head, so that we could not see the shadow of anything, nor any mark in the sky on the 2nd day of April." On the 20th of the same month the wind turned against them, and this lasted for five weeks, driving them a thousand miles out of the direct route, and for twelve entire days they saw no land. They were also assailed by storms of rain, hail, snow,

thunder, and lightning. This betokened their approach to the "Cabo Tormentoso," after nearing which they directed their course to the north-east.

On the 14th of June they arrived before a town called Scafal (Sofala), where they wished to trade, but the inhabitants would not do so, through some jealousy lest the Portuguese might assist a neighbouring tribe with whom they were at war. Thence they sailed to Mozambique, and thence afterwards to a kingdom called Hylo (Quiloa), where they made the king a tributary to the Crown of Portugal, and gave him a banner to fly with that signification.

Passing over some intervening places, on the 11th of September they arrived in the kingdom of Cannar (Cananor), "and there," he says,—

"we watched the ships of Mecca, and they are ships which carry the spices which come to our country; and we spoiled the woods, so that the King of Portugal alone should get spices from there. But it was impossible for us to accomplish our design. Nevertheless, at the same time, we took a Mecca ship, on board of which were 380 men, and many women and children; and we took from it at least 12,000 ducats, and at least 10,000 more worth of goods; and we burnt the ship and all the people on board with gunpowder on the 1st day of October."

Immediately after this cool mention of the destruction of 380 innocent men, besides women and children, the author goes on to tell us:—"There also are stags, which have, also, large horns, which rise straight from their head, and they are twisted like a screw."

On the 27th of October the expedition left Cananor, and, after sailing forty miles, arrived at Calcoen (Calicut), where we meet with another specimen of the brutality of the Portuguese. "Here," says our author,—

"we mustered our forces before the town, and fought with them during three days; and we took a great number of people, and we hanged them to the yards of the ships, and, taking them down, we cut off their hands, feet, and heads; and we took one of their ships, and threw into it the hands, feet, and heads; and we wrote a letter, which we put on a stick, and we left that ship to go adrift towards the land. We took there a ship, which we put on fire and burnt many of the subjects of the king."

After this act of barbarity, they sailed away to a kingdom called Cusschain (Cochin), sixty miles from Calicut, between which two places is—

"A Christian kingdom, called Granor (Travancore), and there are many good Christians; and in this kingdom live many Jews, and they have a prince there. You understand that all the Jews of the country are also subjects of the same prince. And the Christians have nothing to do with anybody, and they are good Christians. They neither sell nor buy anything during the consecrated days, and they neither eat nor drink with anybody but Christians. They willingly came to our ship with fowls and sheep, and caused us to make good cheer. They had just sent priests to the Pope at Rome to know the true faith."

Pursuing their voyage, they came to a place called Coloan (Calan, Quilom), and next to Lapis (Meliapour), where, according to tradition, St. Thomas the Apostle was put to death.

On the return journey they fought again with the King of Calicut—a remarkable sea-fight, if we are to believe our author, for the Indians had as many as thirty-five ships, besides rowing boats, in each of which there

were about sixty or seventy men, while the Portuguese had only one ship with twenty men, and yet, with this, they beat the enemy. "We took two large ships," he says, "and slaughtered all the people that were in them and burnt the ships before the town of Calcoen, where the king was present; and the next day we sailed for Connaer, and prepared everything to return to Portugal." M. Berjeau remarks upon this that the Dutch narrator forbears to speak of the timely arrival of Vincent Sodre with the other ships of the expedition, to aid the single ship mentioned, which, but for this help, most probably would have been destroyed.

In conclusion, we think that M. Berjeau has done a good thing in reprinting this narrative, which fixes many of the dates and facts, and supplies some new and interesting details respecting the second voyage of Vasco da Gama.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Toxie. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

Her Idol. By Maxwell Hood. 3 vols. (Same publisher.)

WHEN a young lady has a name that would equally apply to a monkey or a lap-dog, one is prepared for a good deal of infantile gush and affectation, or, at least, of helpless dependence in the character. *Toxie*, however, if somewhat apish, is a very substantive personage, and does a good deal of mischief in the course of her brief existence. Her nickname, hideous as it is, is not inaptly chosen. She intoxicates all men with her beauty and that fascination which arises from natural coquetry. She has the sporting instincts of such man-quellers, and is at her best in the abandonment of the chase. She is not false, for flirtation is her natural element; nor heartless to those of her own sex, except where the ruling passion is concerned. For the rest, she is a very pretty picture, and admirably contrasted with her simple hearted, but far more loving and love-worthy cousin, Dorothy. Their respective traits are evoked by their relations to a certain Douglas Perceval, who is, in a sense, a remarkable instance of constancy. For, having engaged himself to Dorothy, he suddenly, without a word of warning, elopes with her cousin, but on *Toxie's* death, when Dorothy has been left an orphan in circumstances of peculiar bitterness, has the graceful tact to renew the offer of his hand. There are several good pieces of description, treating of the two girls and their country home, and, as a lady's novel, the book is not without other merits.

'*Her Idol*' is a conventional love-story of the modern school, its differentiating incident being the death of the hero by a fever taken in visiting the poor. The heroine is out of all order in surviving not only poor Hugh, but a second admirer who is lost at sea in a troop-ship. This catastrophe, the incidents of which recall the tragedy of the *Birkenhead*, is one of many indications that the author has an appreciation of things honest and of good report. But her literary power is not on a par with her intentions: and in spite of occasional flights, the book remains on the ordinary level of that drug in the market the average novel.

LAW BOOKS.

"THE subject of Guarantees," says Mr. Colyar in his Preface to his *Treatise on the Law of Guarantees and of Principal and Surety*, "is the only important subject of our extensive commercial system on which no generally received text-book now exists." We congratulate Mr. Colyar on his good fortune in finding a subject large enough to afford matter for a separate volume, and which has not already been discussed separately. We hardly thought it possible that such a subject could now be found. The arrangement of the work is good; the subject is treated fully, yet concisely, and an excellent index is added. The subject is one of considerable importance, and its importance is likely to be increased by the operation of the Guarantee Companies' Act, 1867, which, under certain conditions, enables companies to provide for the guarantee of persons holding situations of trust under Government. The book will, we think, be found of use by law students as well as legal practitioners. Messrs. Butterworth are Mr. Colyar's publishers.

THE object of Mr. Elton in writing his *Treatise on the Law of Copyholds and Customary Tenures of Land*, which Messrs. Wildy & Sons have sent us, is to "provide a short and convenient handbook of the law relating to copyholds, and to the manorial freeholds with customary incidents, still to be found in so many districts, of which the general resemblance to certain kinds of copyholds has not unfrequently led to disputes and difficulties." Notwithstanding the modern Acts of Parliament making the enfranchisement of copyholds compulsory at the option of either the lord of the manor or the copyhold tenant, copyhold tenure still prevails extensively in many parts of England, and will continue to do so for a long time to come. Mr. Elton's work is of a purely practical character, and contains little, if anything, of interest from a merely historical or archaeological point of view. For ordinary matters of practice, it will probably be found a handier book of reference than the larger works of Serjeant Scriven and others.

IN *The Civil Laws of France*, by Mr. D. M. Aird (published by Longmans), we have a picture of the Roman Civil Law as it appears modified and arranged in the "Code" of the great French Emperor. To this the author adds a large number of notes, indicating the points of departure between the two kindred, but not identical, systems. The widely spread influence of the "Code Napoléon" makes it desirable that such a handbook as Mr. Aird's should exist in England; for, as he points out in his short Preface, the leading principles of the "Code" are adopted more or less not only in many foreign countries, but even in several of our own colonies. We commend this little work to those for whom it is intended, and we congratulate Mr. Aird on his having presented the various propositions of law succinctly, and avoided those lengthy dissertations which are apt, we fear, to bring some fame to the author, but much confusion of mind to the reader.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title of *Songs of Two Nations*, Mr. Swinburne has republished his splendid 'Song of Italy,' 'Ode on the French Republic,' and 'Dirge.' Messrs. Chatto & Windus should have indicated the date of the previous publication of the several pieces, as a help to the bibliographer.

UNDER the title *Jules Michelet*, Messrs. Sandoz & Fischbacher, of Paris, publish an excellent memoir, by M. Monod, of the prolific writer. M. Monod does not shrink from pointing out great defects in Michelet as a professor, and, like all his friends, seems rather to rejoice that his convictions made him sacrifice his chair.

WE have on our table *Lessons on Rigid Dynamics*, by Rev. G. Pirie, M.A. (Macmillan),—*The Development-Law of the Earth*, by Prof. B. Von Cotta, translated by R. R. Noel (Williams &

Norgate),—*Table of the Declensions of German Substantives*, by H. Hirschfeld (Dulau),—*Foreign Banking Arbitration, its Theory and Practice*, by H. Schmidt (Wilson),—*The Formation of Christendom*, by T. W. Allies, Part 3 (Longmans),—*A Memoir of the Right Rev. J. T. O'Brien, D.D.*, by W. G. Carroll (Hamilton, Adams & Co.),—*John Knox and the Church of England*, by P. Lorimer, D.D. (King),—*On Miracles and Modern Spiritualism*, by A. R. Wallace (Burns),—*St. James's Magazine*, Vol. 14, New Series (Low),—*Family Records (Low)*,—*Judas Wright*, by Rev. J. Stanton, M.A. (Simpkin),—*Undine, and the Two Captains*, by De la Motte Fouqué, translated by F. E. Bunnell (Low),—*Daisy Miller's Doury and the Elder's Wife*, by S. Holm (Low),—*Rhymes for the Ranks*, by R. Chandler (Bosworth),—*Psalms and Hymns for the Church*, by W. J. Irons, D.D. (Longmans),—*Les Stances Erotiques, Morales et Religieuses de Bhartrihari*, translated by P. Regnaud (Paris, Leroux),—*Reinmar von Hagenau und H. von Rugge*, by E. Schmidt (Trübner),—and *Ueber Sanctgallischen Sprachdenkmäler*, by R. Henning (Trübner). Among New Editions we have *The Four Civilizations of the World*, by H. Wikoff (Low),—*The Book of the Axe*, with Map, by G. P. R. Pulman (Longmans),—*Bede's Southern Italy* (Leipzig Baedeker),—*The Pinetum*, by G. Gordon (Bohn),—*Hints for the Evidences of Spiritualism* (Trübner),—*A Treatise of the Relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs*, by R. Ward (Diplomatic Review Office),—*Fasting Communion*, by Rev. H. T. Kingdon, M.A. (Longmans),—and *Histoire d'Angleterre*, 2 vols., by A. Roche (Paris Delagrave). Also the following Pamphlets: *The History of France*, by M. Guizot, translated by R. Black, M.A., Parts 2 and 3, Vol. 4 (Low),—*An Abstract of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the Five Years 1869-1873*, from the Customs Report,—*The Judicature Act, 1873* (Lockwood),—and *The Government of London*, by J. T. Dexter (Stanford).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.**
Lee's (Rev. F. G.) *Glimpses of the Supernatural*, 2 vols. 15/
Manuals of Religious Instruction: Norris's Prayer Book, Gregory's Old Testament, Winter's New Testament, 3/6 each.
Randall's (J. M.) *Nehemiah*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Results of the Exposition of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, by Umbra Oroniensis, cr. 8vo. 5/1.
Taylor's (Rev. W. M.) *David, King of Israel*, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Wordsworth's (Ch.) *Intermediate State of the Soul*, 16mo. 1/1 cl.
- Law.**
Buckley's (H. B.) *Law and Practice Under the Companies' Acts*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 28/ cl.
Haynes's (J. F.) *The Student's Statutes*, 8vo. 14/ cl.
- Poetry.**
Coleridge's (S. T.) *Poetical Works*, Chandos Classics, 12mo. 1/6 swd.; *Lausdowne Poets*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, by R. W. Taylor, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, Cabinet Edition, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
- History.**
Curteis's (A. M.) *History of the Roman Empire*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Lacordaire's (Père) *Life*, Conferences at Toulouse, 2nd edit. 6/ cl.
Tyler's (S.) *Musical Composers and their Works*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
- Geography.**
All About New Zealand, 8vo. 2/6 cl. swd.
Hughes's (T. J.) *From Egypt to Canaan*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Lawson's (Capt. J. A.) *Wanderings in the Interior of New Guinea*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
- Philology.**
Beowulf's, &c., Anglo-Saxon Poems, with Translation, Notes, &c., by B. Thorpe, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Hachette's *Class-Book of French Correspondence*, Vol. 2, by H. J. V. de Candolle, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Joyce's (P. W.) *Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, 2nd series, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Lower's (M. A.) *English Surnames*, 4th edit. 2 vols. 12/ cl.
Plato, by G. Grote, 3rd edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 45/ cl.
- Science.**
Fraser's (F.) *Tables for the Determination of Minerals*, 10/ rn.
Martin's (J.) *Theories of Horizontal Currents in the Ocean and Atmosphere*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Neville's (J.) *Hydraulic Tables*, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 14/ cl.
Normandy's (A.) *Commercial Handbook of Chemical Analysis*, new edit. cr. 8vo. 12/6 cl.
Plattner's *Analysis with the Blowpipe*, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Plympton's (G. W.) *The Blowpipe*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Sachs's (J.) *Text-Book of Botany*, royal 8vo. 31/6 cl.
- General Literature.**
Alcott's (L.) *Work, and Beginning Again*, 12mo. 1/ each, swd.
Art of Judging the Character of Individuals from their Hand-writing and Style, edited by E. Lunley, 16mo. 5/ cl.
Castle Builders, by Author of 'Hair of Reddyffe,' 5th edit. 2/6
Collins's (W.) *Man and Wife*, new edit. illus. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Dickens's *Black House*, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10/ cl. (Illustrated Library Edition.)

- Dickens's (C.) *Christmas Stories*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl. (Charles Dickens Edition.)
Edwards's (M. B.) *Falidia*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
England's *East African Policy*, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Fisher's (A.) *His Queen*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Friswell's (A.) *Better Self*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Gordon's (Lady Duff) *Last Letters from Egypt*, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Gouraud's (J.) *Four Gold Pieces*, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Handbook of Railway Stations, new edit. 1875, 8vo. 3/ swd.
Harrison's (F.) *Order and Progress*, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Hegate's (Rev. W. E.) *Short Tales for Ladies of a Bible Class*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Hildebrandt's (A.) *International Patent Congress in Vienna, 1873*, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Hints for the Evidences of Spiritualism, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Hod's (M.) *Her Idol*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Huddleston's (Mrs. G. C.) *Bluebell*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Lan's (L. M.) *Gentleman Verschoey*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Mac Coll's (M.) *Lawlessness, Sacerdotalism, &c.* 8vo. 12/ cl.
Meiville's (G. J. W.) *Katerfeto*, 4th edit. 8vo. 10/ cl.
Minist's Chart of Summer Fashions, 1875, 12/6
Minist and Sankay, the New Evangelists, cr. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Moody's (Mrs. B.) *China Collector's Pocket Companion*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5/ cl.
Ralph Wilton's *Weird*, by Author of 'The Wooling O't,' 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/ cl.
Read's (C.) *Grade Malice*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Russell's *Recollections and Suggestions*, 2nd edit. 8vo. 16/ cl.
Senior's (W.) *Waterside Sketches*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Shooter Papers, or Echoes from Oxford, small 4to. 7/6 cl.
Smith's (G.) *Assyrian Palaces*, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 18/ cl.
Somebody and Nobody, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Thomson's (E.) *Select Monuments of the Catholic Church in England*, 2nd edit. 12mo. 5/

NOTES ON STILLINGFLEET. BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

IN his notes on Chillingworth ('Notes, Theological, Political, and Miscellaneous,' p. 74, ed. 1853), Coleridge remarks:—

"I cannot but regard it as a proof of the [prevalence of] Low Church Lockian Faction that this author [Chillingworth] is extolled as the 'Αποκαταστάσις Ecclesie Anglicanæ, and Stillingfleet's most masterly work ('A Rational Account,' &c.) forgotten or neglected."

On page 80 he adds, "I have stated my opinion of Chillingworth's great inferiority to Stillingfleet's volume on the same plan—it is great indeed."

It might naturally be inferred that Coleridge would not omit to annotate the writer whom he so greatly admired. No notes of his on Stillingfleet, notwithstanding, have yet been published, so far as we are aware. They have at length been discovered in a copy of Stillingfleet's 'Origines Sacre; or, a Rational Account of the Grounds of Christian Faith' (1675), formerly belonging to Coleridge's generous friend, Thomas Poole, Esq., of Nether Stowey, and recently acquired by the British Museum. There are in all twelve notes of very considerable interest, which we proceed to give, along with the text of the passages commented upon:—

Stillingfleet, p. 248.—"If Epicurus should contend still that the sun and stars are no bigger than they seem to be, will it hence follow that there can be no rational demonstration of the contrary?"

Coleridge.—"It cannot be doubted by any man versed in the real system of Epicurus that he meant hereby to affirm that we see only the impressions from the objects, which are what they are, and not the physical magnitude of the realities, the existence of which we deduce from these impressions. Berkeley affirms the same, yet never doubted the truth of Newton's Principia."

Stillingfleet, p. 253.—"The subject of this hypothesis is that a power of miracles is the clearest evidence of a divine testimony, which will appear from these following considerations," &c.

Coleridge.—"This seems mere trifling—for what is a miracle worked in a desert? *De rebus non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio*: and the true criterion of a miracle is not *quomodo efficitur, sed quid efficit*. In order to prove any important deduction it must be shown, 1. That God will not suffer any man to be deceived, however ignorant, but by his own wilful negligence. 2. That a false miracle may always be detected, and that a true miracle may not in after times be made to appear false by probable reasons; which, indeed, is involved in the former. I believe in the miracles of Christ because I believe in Christ, not vice versa. They are not the foundation of my

faith, but the resulting condition of it. The perception of heat is not the result *de se* of the sun; yet it could not be the sun if it gave no heat. It is a generic condition, not the differential specific proof, and this is, indeed, the express doctrine of Scripture itself."

Stillingfleet, p. 253.—"The Devil no question may, and doth often deceive the world, and may by the subtlety and agility of his nature perform such things as may amuse the minds of men, and sometimes put them to it to find a difference between them and real miracles, if they only make their senses judges of them."

Coleridge.—"If Satan, as an invisible spirit, should lift a man up to the clouds, surrounding him with light by his power as a spirit, or God effect the same by his power as God, how are the laws of Nature suspended more or less in one instance or the other? I speak it with reverence; yet, how many most learned and pious men have declared it impious to doubt of the former fact? See Dr. Henry More on Atheism. It is a perilous and painful task for a naturalist and himself engaged by conscience and a zeal for Christian truth in the confutation of an error, when the error is of such a kind that it cannot be confuted but by adopting language and using arguments which have been, or may be, used by an acute infidel, although it is the error which gives to the infidel's arguments all their strength, and to his general system its sole plausibility."

Stillingfleet, p. 255. (translating Tertullian).—"They (the devils) first possess the bodies themselves, and affect it with various distempers, afterwards upon using the strange remedies prescribed by Æsculapius they forsake their station, and the person is cured."

Coleridge.—"I ask any and every modern rational divine of the Church of England, and of the school of Tillotson and Paley, does he believe that every statue of Æsculapius had an inspiring devil? and if he says no, what does he think of Tertullian? and yet, if such a passage had been found in St. Paul?—Yes, he would reply, but the doctrine, the occasion, &c. Well! this is just what I say, with Bishop Hall, that to us the doctrine must prove the miracle, not the miracle the doctrine."

Stillingfleet, p. 320.—"Lactantius excellently manifests that philosophy could never do so much good in the world as Christianity did, because that was not suited at all to common capacities, and did require so much skill in the arts to prepare men for it, which it is impossible all should be well skilled in, who yet are as capable of being happy as any others are. And how inefficacious the precepts of philosophy were, appears by the philosophers themselves."

Coleridge.—"Cannot the philosophers quote as many instances as can reasonably be expected from men who did not make plebeian sects? And are not the lives of nominal Christians as offensive to Christianity as those of nominal philosophers to philosophy? And is not the number in each proportionate to that of the professors? Nay, are there not more bad Christians in proportion? Why? because the very habits of speculation remove men farther from temptation, or disarm it. This is not meant as an argument in favour of philosophy against Christianity, but to overthrow its dangerous enemy, false reasoning in its favour. And why is philosophy ever to be set up as the rival, rather than as the friend and natural companion of Christianity? What is Christianity but a divine and pre-eminent philosophy, a stream in whose depths the elephant may swim, and in whose practical and saving truths the lamb may ford? Besides, who shall dare say of yon river, such and such a wave came from such and such a fountain? What scholar (and by scholars the vulgar are taught) shall say, such a conviction, such a moral feeling, I received from St. John, such and such from Seneca or Epictetus?"

Stillingfleet, p. 438.—"Though God be essentially and necessarily good, yet the communications of his goodness are the effect of his will, and not merely of his nature."

Coleridge.—"Well! but is not the will of God identical with his nature? Is it not naturally good or beneficent? Is there in Eternity a distinguishable moment, that one moment should be preferred to another? And where is the danger to religion if we make preservation a perpetual creation, and interpret the first words of Genesis as we must do (if not Socinians) the first words of St. John:—From all eternity God created the universe; And the Earth became waste and void, &c.? It might have been a comet; it might have been, as to its whole surface, ruined by a comet. It is a rule of infinite importance that the Scriptures always speak, not *ad rem in seipsa*, sed *quoad hominem*. It is a moral and religious, not a physical, revelation, and in order to render us good moral agents, not accurate natural speculators, to make us know ourselves and our relations to the present and future, not to make us knowing in nature without industry or intellectual exertion."

Stillingfleet, p. 473 (quoting Epicurus).—"The blessed and immortal being neither hath any employment himself, nor troubles himself with others."

Coleridge.—"I cannot but suspect that Epicurus meant by this only a sneer at the anthropomorphic Gods. You allow that Jupiter is the King of Gods, the Supreme God—now such a being as you believe Jupiter would be wearied and disgusted under such constant occupations. No doubt, Epicurus was in tota an atheist."

Stillingfleet (translating Claudian).—

Rufinus' death doth clear the Gods, and set
My mind at ease.

Coleridge.—"More than all I admire the force and elegance of the Bishop's translation. He would have been a dead hand at a travesty."

Stillingfleet, p. 540.—"I grant as far as the flood extended, all these were destroyed, but I see no reason to extend the destruction of these beyond that compass and space of earth where men inhabited."

Coleridge.—"The author forgets that fluids must find their level, and that water overspreading the whole of Asia forty feet above the highest mountains must necessarily have been at an equal height everywhere, except as far as the Moon and the Equator act and counteract."

Stillingfleet, p. 544.—"For, as that judicious historian, Sir W. Rawleigh, observes. Take the highest mountain of the world, Caucasus, Taurus, Teneriff, or any other, and I do not find, saith he, that the highest exceeds thirty miles in height."

Coleridge.—"Thirty miles! Is the man mad? The highest point of the Andes is not 4.* Sir W. R. must have confounded the height of a mountain with the length of a made road up to the summit. Thus Etna is about 2 miles high, the road from the base to the crater about 35."

Stillingfleet.—"So that if we take a perch to contain 10 Hebrew cubits, the whole capacity of the Ark will be 460 cubical perches."

Coleridge.—"I have seen many calculations as to the capacity of the Ark, but none as to its tonnage and burthen. A ship may contain some million pounds of quicksilver—can it carry as much?"

Stillingfleet.—"Sir W. Rawleigh gives a prudent caution, that men ought not to take animals of a mixed nature, as mules or hyænas,† nor such as differ in size and shape from each other, as the cat of Europe and ounce of India, into the several species of animals."

Coleridge.—"What! did Sir W. R. believe that a male and female ounce (and, if so, why not two tigers and lions, &c.?) would have produced, in course of generations, a cat, or a cat a lion? This is Darwinizing with a vengeance. By this mode of reasoning he might have reduced Noah's stowage to at most half-a-dozen, so beautiful is the gradation of the species and genera of animals from men to mice."

* It seems most unaccountable how Sir Walter Raleigh should have made such a mistake; but that it is not a misprint is shown by his calculation that the height of the loftiest mountain might be contained 116 times in the semi-diameter of the earth, which he reckons at 3,500 miles. He speaks of Teneriffe as the highest known mountain.

† Raleigh believed the hyæna to be a hybrid between the wolf and the fox.

tion of the species and genera of animals from men to mice."

The mention of *Darwinizing* will strike modern readers as exceedingly curious: the reference is, of course, to the naturalist's grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin. Raleigh was undoubtedly a thorough evolutionist, in so far as regards the theory of the influence of climate and other external conditions in effecting an apparent change of species. "For my own opinion," he says, "I find no difference but only in magnitude between the Cat of Europe and the Ounce of India; and even those Dogges which are become wild in Hispaniola, with which the Spaniards used to devour the naked Indians, are now changed to Wolves, and begin to destroy the breed of their Cattell, and doe often times tear asunder their owne Children. The common crow and rooke of India is full of red feathers in the drou'd and low islands of Caribana, and the blackbird and thrush hath his feathers mixt with blacke and carnation in the north parts of Virginia. The Dog-fish of England is the Sharke of the South Ocean. For if colour or magnitude made a difference of Species, then were the Negro's, which wee call the Blacke-Mores, *non animalia rationalia*, not Men, but some kind of strange Beasts, and so the Giants of the South America should be of another kind then the people of this part of the World. We also see it dayly that the natures of Fruits are changed by transplantation." (*History of the World*, bk. i, ch. 7, sect. 9.)

MR. CHARLES READE'S WRONGS.

The life of Mr. Charles Reade must be a hard one. According to his own account, Mr. Reade is the target against which all the unemployed malice of the world invariably directs itself. When mankind has no particular object at hand on which to vent its malignity, there is always Mr. Charles Reade. Author by the call of Nature as well as by his own choice, he is persistently confronted by a spectre. The literary Detractor is for ever lurking at his heels in order to deprive him of his just fame. In everything he does those unworthy persons, the critics, pretend to see some flaw or defective workmanship. When he borrows from Madame Sand, they point it out; when he takes gems from Swift, or transfers to his own pages the wild dreams found in the forgotten book of a madman, his sources are detected. No one better than he knows the unworthiness of these creatures, and were he alone concerned, he would, of course, treat them with the contemptuous silence they deserve. But the public, also, is interested in the unscrupulous proceedings of the critics, and so, to show the public by what shallow arts it is duped into undervaluing the "great art" of which he is a professor, Mr. Reade occasionally issues one of those calm and impartial statements for which he has become noted, and which, if they are not so instructive as his more elaborate literary work, are as amusing. The latest of these is now before us; and although in this, as in former productions of the sort, we figure as chief culprit, a sense of justice forbids us to altogether ignore Mr. Reade himself.

On the publication, in the Christmas number of an illustrated periodical, of Mr. Reade's story, entitled 'The Wandering Heir,' a Correspondent in these columns pointed out, with no ill feeling, and with few words of comment, certain coincidences between this story and the 'Journal of a Modern Lady,' by a previous writer, Dean Swift. This, in Mr. Reade's eyes, proved to be an unheard-of delinquency. In those gentle terms which seem to have become habitual with him, Mr. Reade indited a letter, which, before we had printed it, he demanded back, published it elsewhere, and thereupon accused us, and now again accuses us, of having suppressed it. But Mr. Reade's amenities were mostly reserved for our Correspondent. Our Correspondent was "a reptile," "a pseudonymuncle," "said to be in the pay of your weekly," "a man" "that has not a character to lose, nor a name that can be lowered," "a trickster," "a scurrilous skunk." Of course, this was only Mr.

Reade's delicate way of expressing himself in the interests of his "great art." Still our Correspondent was forced to show that such language was not wholly appropriate. "I am a quiet woman," she explained, "living in a country village, which I scarcely ever leave. I have never written for the press nor done any literary work whatsoever, therefore, I need hardly add, I have never received money for anything written. I am quite unknown to the world. I seldom look at a newspaper, or read modern literature. I did not even know, until yesterday, of the present existence of the periodical in which Mr. Reade reviles me."

This was in January, 1873. It is now March, 1875, and there comes to us a volume entitled 'Trade Malice: a Personal Narrative; and The Wandering Heir: a Matter-of-Fact Romance,' dedicated to Miss Braddon, "as a slight mark of respect for her private virtues," &c. As Miss Braddon has shown herself an adept in Mr. Reade's favourite process of "gemming," no wonder Mr. Reade respects her. Nothing of importance is, however, added to the controversy by this tractate, but, in the course of the "personal narrative," we are informed that Mr. Reade has made a discovery, and, for once, has scored a victory over the Detractor. He has discovered that a letter in a weekly newspaper published in January, 1873, and pointing out his plagiarism of Swift, was written by a relative of the lady that pointed it out in our columns, and that, therefore, "they planned the two letters together, and issued them under different signatures, and made the public believe that I had been guilty of wholesale fraud, and that two patterns of honesty had detected it, each without assistance from the other." This, it must be confessed, was the next best thing to having discovered that "the two patterns of honesty" had made a mistake in the charge they brought against the plagiarist. Unluckily, our Correspondent sends us a letter which throws some doubt on Mr. Reade's accuracy:—

"Mr. Reade has attached to his republication of 'The Wandering Heir' a Preface, which he entitles 'Trade Malice.' It is hard to see what is Mr. Reade's grievance; but I think what touches him most is that so small a person as I should dare to find fault with a man who asserts himself as the 'greatest living novelist.' I should not have troubled you with any remarks on the subject, but that I think it is worth while to point out that when an author offers his book to the public for sale, he becomes the servant of the public. He offers his book for approval or disapproval; and the public have a right to complain if they are not satisfied, just the same as they would if a tradesman served them with bad stuff. In fact, Mr. Reade admits that he is a trader when he calls his Preface 'Trade Malice.' I distinctly assert that it was as one of the public and not as a paid writer or critic that I wrote to the *Athenæum*, and, being unknown, it was not necessary that I should intrude my name and address on the public; they were in the hands of the editor, who was justified in giving only my initials. I am sorry that Mr. Reade has forced my name on the public. Whether I be, as Mr. Reade calls me, 'a pseudonymuncle, a scurrilous skunk,' or any other animal with an odd name, I have a right, as one of the public, to object to Swift's poetry, turned into commonplace prose, being served up to me as original writing. Mr. Reade speaks of Swift's 'Journal of a Modern Lady' as 'slipshod doggrel.' It hardly becomes me to defend the great master of English. He speaks for himself. But I venture to think that scarcely a man living could produce the same strong octosyllabic verse on a simple subject. The ease with which it reads makes it appear to be easily written. Let Mr. Reade try it. Mr. Reade seems to hint that my husband writes my letters. My husband, who, according to Mr. Reade, is very unpopular, has at least one admirer in myself, and I am sorry that my simple writing should be mistaken for his vigorous style.—FRANCES COLLINS."

Mr. Reade is certainly unlucky in his guesses! but the victory he has scored must be agree-

able to his feelings. He treats us to the story in full. Mr. Trollope wrote a novel called 'Ralph the Heir.' In this Mr. Reade saw "gems that ought not to be lost to the British stage," and so he dramatized and produced it. "Trollope condensed by Reade," we learn from Mr. Reade for the first time, "succeeded with the public by a law of art which is as inevitable as the law of gravity." But it seems everybody did not agree, did not approve of the play. "Four or five newspapers," says Mr. Reade, "published a wicked and criminal calumny, which, if I had been as vindictive as my foes, would have ended in several indictments at the Old Bailey." The calumny, we are incidentally informed, originated out of "trade malice" with "a clique of playwrights disguised as critics, whose habits are notorious; they consort in low clubs and sometimes in public houses." Against one of these he proceeded by process of law, when it appeared that "the play was so pure that Mr. Justice Brett, who read every line, declared he could not find a sentence with any flavour of indecency in it." Thereupon the jury, who had a high opinion of Mr. Justice Brett's dramatic criticism, gave Mr. Reade 200*l.* damages. This was a triumph in the cause of morality few adapters can boast, and we are not surprised that Mr. Reade is proud of his achievement. It is not every dramatic author, condemned by the dramatic critics, can boast of having a pious judge on his side.

THE OWENS COLLEGE.

Hampstead, March 23, 1875.

IN his letter to the *Athenæum* of March 20th, Prof. Greenwood labours under a misapprehension as to the point of my introducing the mention of Owens College into the controversy respecting the operation of educational endowments. I do not cite Owens College as a working example of the mischief done by these endowments, but as an instance in support of my proposition, that the endowment of the various subjects of a liberal education will not avail to maintain the liberality of that education unless a demand exists, or can in some way be created for it. The proof of this is manifest. Mr. Owens endowed letters and science equally; the absence of a demand for letters and culture in the manufacturing districts has brought down the fees for Logic, Philosophy and Political Economy, together, to 39*l.* in one year; whereas the demand for Chemistry alone has brought up the fees for teaching in that subject in the same year to 1,213*l.*, or upwards of thirty times as much. If Prof. Greenwood can show that these figures are incorrect, or that the inference as to the relative amount of demand for the two subjects is invalid, he will do more towards assailing my position than by merely calling my statements hasty and rash.

Similarly with regard to the three propositions of mine, to which he contents himself with giving "the most unqualified contradiction." He says he is "prepared to disprove them in detail." I challenge him to do so.

I challenge him to disprove by facts and figures—

1. That whereas in the original organization of Owens College, "all the subjects of a liberal education" were introduced at once into the curriculum; yet "in the course of ten years a great change had to be made," in order to give a predominant position to experimental science, and especially to chemistry.

2. That this modification of the relative proportions of the subjects of instruction is described in a document signed by Prof. Greenwood and four other Trustees as of such magnitude and importance as to be a practical "re-founding" of Owens College as a school of science.

3. That the fact that three-eighths of the whole of the sum paid in fees is absorbed by the one science of chemistry, is an indication that the demand for that subject is out of all proportion greater than the demand for any other subject in the curriculum.

4. That it is the "practical departments of experimental science, and especially chemistry," that the great change was made in the College to introduce and "give their proper position in the curriculum," and that this change was made in deference to the needs and interests of the manufacturing districts, which from henceforth determine the "characteristic development" of the College.

The importance of these needs is described by Prof. Roscoe in his evidence before the Royal Commission; and this same evidence contains a characteristic enunciation on the part of the same gentleman of his idea of a liberal curriculum, viz. experimental science together with French and German.

Now I shall be most glad to hear from Prof. Greenwood that all this is otherwise; but if he wants to convince the world that it is so, he must adduce facts and documents as I have done, and show that I am wrong. C. E. APPLETON.

Literaryossip.

MR. HEPPORTH DIXON has in preparation a new work on America. The gradual decadence of the half-breeds will form a prominent topic in the volume.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress, even if not already completed, for the transfer of the Longbridge collection to the town of Birmingham. The Longbridge Library has been known to students for many years as the most perfect collection relating to Warwickshire which has ever been formed. It includes, besides rare books and manuscripts, an unrivalled assemblage of coins, prints, and antiquities illustrative of the history of the county.

The following inscription, from the pen of the present Peer, has been recently placed on the stone which marks the grave, in Westminster Abbey, of the late Lord Lytton:—

EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER LYTTON
Born 22. May 1803—Died 12. January 1873
1831-1841 Member of Parliament for St. Ives and for Lincoln
1839 Baronet of the United Kingdom
1859-1865 Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford
1859 One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State
Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George
1866 Baron Lytton of Knebworth

Laborious and Distinguished in all fields of intellectual activity
Indefatigable and Ardent in the cultivation and love of Letters
His genius as an Author was displayed in the most varied forms
Which have connected indissolubly
With every department of the Literature of his time
The name of EDWARD BULWER LYTTON

PROBABLY very few of our readers are aware that the Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador, who died on Monday last, was a novel writer, yet such is the fact. He was the author of 'Rockingham,' 'Electra,' and 'Love and Ambition,' all of which were published anonymously. They are, we believe, now all out of print.

'ROUGH Notes on the Large Game and Natural History of South and South-East Africa,' is the title of an illustrated work founded on the journals of the Hon. W. H. Drummond, which is about to be published by Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas. The author is the second son of Viscount Strathallan.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, in his Preface to the reprint lately published of Robert Ward's 'Treatise on the Relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Powers in Maritime Affairs,' which first appeared in the year 1801, mentions that this work is now "entirely forgotten and unknown, having disappeared within late years from those libraries where it is known to have existed." "This disappearance," he says, "is so singular, that it might be more exact to say that it has been removed by careful management. . . . It was

to be found in the British Museum, where the title may still be seen in the Catalogue with the stroke of a pen drawn through it." Having inquired into this matter for ourselves, it may gratify Lord Stanley to know that although the title is struck through in the old Catalogue, there is a copy of the work in the King's Library, which is regularly entered in the King's Catalogue. The copy in the general Library was, in all likelihood, disposed of some years ago, in a sale of duplicates.

THE Reports and Papers enumerated in the monthly list of Parliamentary Papers for February are chiefly such as might be anticipated as due to the season. Six of them relate to 1874, and forty-three to 1875. Among the latter are the Army and Navy Estimates for 1875-76, the First Annual Report under the Regulation of Railways Act, the amended General Orders under the same Act, and the Annual Report on the National Gallery. The Bills are fifty-two; containing such brief titles as 'Wild Animals (Scotland),' 'Permissive Prohibitory Liquor,' 'Women's Disabilities Removal,' and 'Representation of the People.' There are three titles not unworthy of note—'Ancient Monuments,' 'Epping Forest,' and 'Open Spaces (Metropolis).' The title, 'International Copyright,' also occurs. The Papers by Command are forty-one. The Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in India deals with an important subject. There is a Report by the Special Commissioners on the operation of the Tweed Fisheries Acts. The Report of the Endowed Schools Commission; information respecting the sanitary state of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool; Papers relative to the substitution of gas for oil in lighthouses; and the Second and final Report on the Master and Servant and Criminal Law Amendment Acts, will each interest a special section of the public.

THE autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, the friend of Jeffrey, Cockburn, Wordsworth, and Arnold, edited by her daughter, Lady Richardson, will be given to the public early this spring.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD will deliver an address at the opening of the Summer Session of the Working Men's College, on Monday, April 5.

A LIVERPOOL Correspondent writes:—

"The two poems by Tennyson, quoted in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, are printed in all American editions of the poet's works. It is, therefore, certain that Poe had met with them. I have two editions (one of New York, the other of Boston), in each the poems are given in the order as printed in the *Athenæum*, with a note stating from whence obtained."

AMONG the lectures at the Royal Institution next season will be three lectures by Mr. George Smith, on 'The History of Assyria,' one by Mr. Mark Pattison, called 'A Chapter of University History,' and two by Prof. Douglas, on Chinese Language and Literature.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will shortly publish 'Brenda Yorke,' by Mary Cecil Hay, the authoress of 'Old Myddelton's Money.'

In the obituary of this week, we find the names of Mr. G. V. Cox, of New College, Oxford, known by his amusing 'Recollections of Oxford,' recollections beginning in 1789;—

of Mr. J. R. Crowfoot, the author of a volume of 'Academic Notes on the Holy Scriptures,' published in 1850, of an English edition, with notes, of Bishop Pearson's 'Five Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles and Annals of St. Paul, and of 'Fragmenta Evangelica';—of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A., the editor of Sir R. Wilson's 'Journal of the French Invasion of Russia,' and of his 'Private Journal': Mr. Randolph was also the author of a 'Life of Sir R. Wilson,' and of several other works.—Mr. J. B. Waring, the author of 'Ceramic Art in Remote Ages,' died on Tuesday, at Hastings.

A NEW work by Prof. Monier Williams, called 'Indian Wisdom,' giving an historical account of the chief departments of Sanskrit literature, with translations of select passages, will be published at the end of next month.

THE sale of autographs which took place at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's on the 17th inst. amounted to 1,275*l.*, although it included only 211 lots. The most remarkable were: Addison, 24*l.*; Duke of Buckingham, 11*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Byron, 11*l.*; Robert Burns, 60*l.*; Catherine of Aragon, 43*l.*; Charles II. of England, 6*l.*; Lord Chesterfield, 5*l.*; W. Cowper, the poet, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Thomas Cromwell, 8*l.* 8*s.*; George Cruikshank, 2*l.* 10*s.*; Earl of Leicester, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Queen Elizabeth, 82*l.*; another, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Earl of Essex, 10*l.*; Sir John Falstaff, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Henry Fielding, 6*l.* 6*s.*; J. Flaxman, 4*l.*; Garrick, one, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; the other, 9*l.*; Charlotte de Grammont, 4*l.*; Lady Hamilton, 4*l.*; Henry VII., 7*l.*; Henry, Prince of Wales, 34*l.*; T. Hobbes, 10*l.*; D. Hume, 7*l.* 15*s.*; James II. of Scotland, 22*l.*; James Stuart, 15*l.* 10*s.*; another, 13*l.* 5*s.*; Dr. Johnson, 5*l.* 15*s.*; Lord G. Keith, 2*l.* 16*s.*; Mary Tudor, 81*l.*; Mary Stuart, 65*l.*; another, 57*l.*; John Moore, 8*l.* 15*s.*; Lord Nelson, 13*l.* 10*s.*; Thomas Payne, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; A. Pope, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Sir W. Raleigh, 33*l.*; Sterne, 20*l.*; Earl of Strafford, 25*l.*; Charles Stuart, 70*l.*; J. Thomson, 20*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Tytler, 10*l.* 5*s.*; Earl of Warwick, 10*l.*; Wellington, 11*l.* 10*s.*; John Wesley, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Cardinal Wolsey, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Sir C. Wren, 10*l.* 5*s.*

THE other day, as the French papers tell us, the work began of removing the monument in honour of Desaix, "the most glorious and victorious sword," which had, since "An. IX.," stood in the Place Dauphine, Paris. It is proposed to re-erect this memorial to one of the most able and fortunate French generals somewhere by the Champ de Mars. It suggests reverberations of long-sounding thunder when we read that the memorial of him who fell at Marengo is to be shifted in this way. It is a change which somehow shocks us. No one would wish to take away the statue of Louis the Fourteenth from the Place des Victoires, or even that of Charles the First from Charing Cross. How much less pleasant is it to know that the man who, with it is hard to think what scanty means, defended Alsace against the Austrians for more than two years, should be put about, "from pillar to post," in any fashion! There seems to be no indignity intended; but should the statue of him who was the right hand of Pichegru and Napoleon be moved from its original site? Kehl, which Desaix held so tenaciously, is now out of sight of the French frontier, but ought the soldier's landmark to have been shifted? The conqueror

of Egypt, the "Just Sultan," as the Arabs called Desaix, was commemorated by the statue in question, and that work was set up by public subscription. In its base were found three medals, and a plate of bronze inscribed on one side with the date, "XXV Fructidor, An. IX. de la République" (Sept. 12, 1801), of the placing of the first stone. On the other side of this plate was an inscription "*en Anglaise*" (!), giving the history of the monument—a choice of language which is, as the figure is not a bad one, marvellous to us. The statue seems to have been the result of a tremendous competition between 128 sculptors. There is something excessively English in this sort of thing; but, on the other hand, it was by no means an illustration *à la mode Anglaise* that the successful competitor, M. C. Percier, was allowed to model the figure. Nevertheless, it is certain that he did so, and chose assistants, whose names are recorded. One of the medals bore the effigies of Desaix, another that of the First Consul.

A WORK of some importance is announced as about to appear shortly in Paris, in commemoration of the first centenary of the invention of vaccination. It is from the pen of Dr. Burggraeve, Emeritus Professor of the University of Ghent and principal surgeon of the hospital of that city. The title of the work is 'Histoire Générale de la Vaccine; ou, Monument à Edw. Jenner, à l'Occasion du Premier Centenaire de son Invention.' It will be published by subscription, and under the patronage of the King of the Belgians, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Sweden, Holland and Italy, and the Emperor of Brazil.

A NEW monthly magazine, in the English language, is to be started at Stuttgart, in April, whose English title will be *Over Land and Sea*. Its first serial story will be Mr. Justin McCarthy's 'Dear Lady Disdain,' which is now appearing in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The proprietors of *Over Land and Sea* are also preparing a German translation of this novel for publication in a volume. 'Dear Lady Disdain' is also being published in the United States *Galaxy*.

THE next number of *Deutsche Rundschau*, the new German periodical, which really seems a success, will contain the correspondence of Schiller and Duke Frederick Christian of Holstein-Augustenburg, recently found in the family archives.

VISCOUNT DE CASTILHO has just published, at Lisbon, a translation into Portuguese of Shakspeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' This work was promised some time ago, when the Viscount issued his translation of 'Faust,' a version which aroused much adverse criticism.

SCIENCE

Astronomy. By J. Rambosson. Translated by C. B. Pittman. (Chapman & Hall.)

BOOKS on astronomy have become numerous; but we are sure no reader of the one before us will consider it the "one too many." It is, indeed, an elegant production, and the length of time during which the author informs us it has been in preparation has enabled him to render it an interesting compendium of the most advanced and best authenticated theories, both well arranged and expressed in lucid and attractive language. The excellence of the illustrations also is worthy of

commendation. With regard to the translation, whilst we fully admit that Mr. Pittman's version possesses the only excellence that he tells us he aimed at—that of faithfulness—we would suggest that, though "revising and improving" an author's statements may be, and sometimes is, carried too far, so as to present rather the translator's ideas than his own, yet the former may frequently, in a scientific work, with great propriety and utility, add some notes explanatory and otherwise, and may also bring up the information to the date of the appearance of the translation. As instances of what we mean, we may refer to the mis-spelling of Newton's birthplace (Woolstrop for Woolsthorpe), and the exaggerated statement of his supposed mental disorder, which has been sufficiently refuted by Sir David Brewster (a new edition of whose life of the great philosopher we are glad to see is announced). And in "bringing up to date," we may mention that the number of small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter is stated as 128, whereas the discoveries recently made have raised the number to 143. Some other small blemishes have occurred to us in different parts of the book, and we trust an opportunity may soon be afforded of rectifying them in a second edition.

Introduction to Experimental Physics, Theoretical and Practical. By Adolf F. Weinhold. Translated by Benjamin Loewy. (Longmans & Co.)

PROF. G. C. FOSTER, of University College, has written a Preface to this translation of Prof. Weinhold's book, which deserves careful reading. He shows the difficulties which surround the teaching of Elementary Physics to a class of unprepared students. The nature of the facts with which the science deals, and the nature of the reasoning whereby the general laws of physics are established, are truly said to be barriers which cannot be easily overcome. Some one has said, much too hastily, that science is but trained common-sense. The kind of knowledge required for the pursuit of science is much more accurate and precise, than that with which common sense is satisfied. Therefore, new habits of learning must be acquired and a new sense, so to speak, must be cultivated before the pupil can attempt the proper study of physics. "I am convinced," says Prof. Foster, "that the true way to make the somewhat abstract notions necessarily encountered at the outset of the study of physics intelligible to beginners, is not to emphasize the abstractions, but to provide the learner with the clearest possible ideas of the concrete facts from which the abstractions are derived." It is with a persuasion that practical experimental work should be very largely introduced into the elementary teaching of physics, that Prof. Weinhold has constructed this volume. He has seen the advantage, perhaps we should rather say, the necessity, of keeping a single phenomenon, and all the conditions of its occurrence, for a long time under the observation of the student. He would train him, not only to make the experiment, but to make the apparatus required for exhibiting it in the most striking manner. By doing this, it is rightly thought that the mind becomes imbued with the form and the colour of the physical truth which has thus been studied. We find in this book a well-selected series of experiments, illustrating each division of physical inquiry. Full instructions are given for making the apparatus required for the experiment, and for using it, when made, in the most effective manner. These instructions will appear to many to be needlessly minute, but experience will prove that the exactness insisted on is an important element in the true system of teaching physics. Personal experience must be the real teacher, and the skill and the precision which have been gained by persevering industry over some practical operation will have a future value, which will well repay a large expenditure of time and thought. The directions for constructing physical apparatus and for making experiments, which are given very concisely and clearly in this volume, remind us of Faraday's

'Chemical Manipulations'; and we believe this work will be found to be as useful to the earnest student of Physics, as that one has proved itself to be to the student of Chemistry.

THE ART OF TRAVEL.

WHEN Sir John Mandeville, in the course of his famous "Journie unto Ierusalem," came across any country that he did not know much about, he crossed himself, and entered in his journal that "this lande is alle fulle of devilles"; and nobody supposed that in giving this rather vague description of the ethnology of the region in question, Sir John had not acquitted himself as behoved a puissant knight and a learned clerk. Now-a-days people are not so easily satisfied. A traveller in any country out of the beaten track is expected to know so many arts and sciences that the outspoken voyagers of even a hundred years ago would be amazed at the mention of the names of "ologies" which did not even exist in their day. At all events, if travellers in modern times are not learned, and do not contribute to the advancement of learning, it will not be for want of aid to their improvement in all those ponderous accomplishments that confer renown on an explorer. We have Col. Jackson's 'How to Observe,' Mr. Galton's 'Art of Travel,' the Geographical Society's 'Hints to Travellers,' and their 'Arctic Manual,' expressly preparing for the new Expedition. Every learned Society almost has special directions as to how its science can best be advanced. The ethnologists have recently issued their manual, and the Admiralty 'Manual of Scientific Enquiry' has been long well known. In imitation of the latter volume, the German Imperial Admiralty has issued a volume under the editorship of their accomplished hydrographer, Dr. Neumayer, called an 'Anleitung zu wissenschaftlichen Beobachtungen auf Reisen,' and it must be allowed that the child—both physically and intellectually, in bulk and in the value—has shot far ahead of the parent. In a ponderous volume, of nearly 700 pages of royal octavo, divided into twenty-eight sections, and written by as many authors,—in most cases the first authorities on their subjects in Germany,—every department of science which a traveller can possibly advance by his observations is touched upon at greater or less length. We may add, that in nearly every case it would be hardly possible to improve upon the directions which are given. The plan followed is to make a few general remarks in regard to the countries which may be expected to yield most to new investigation in the particular department under consideration, and then to add concise directions as to the best method of making these researches, the instruments to be used, the way collections (supposing a department of Natural History is being considered) should be prepared and packed, &c.; each section finishing with a list of the best books on the subject—this list being almost confined to those in the German and French languages. In this manner, Prof. Förster, of Berlin, and Prof. Tietjen, of the same city, discuss the questions connected with projections and astronomical instruments; Dr. Kiepert, the art of making a running survey; Prof. Weiss, of Vienna, the zodiacal light, the aurora borealis, and other heavenly phenomena; Prof. Peters, of Kiel, takes up the intricate question of the tides; Dr. Wild, of St. Petersburg, terrestrial magnetism; Dr. Hann, of Vienna, meteorology; Dr. Meitzen, of Berlin, political geography and statistics; while medicine and public health are treated of by Dr. Friedel. Dr. Koner, the Royal Librarian in Berlin, takes up physical geography; Baron von Richthofen, geology; Prof. Seebach, of Göttingen, earthquakes; Prof. Grisebach, of the same University, phytogeography; and Dr. Ascherson, the geographical distribution of sea-grasses—in the main we notice almost a reproduction of his paper on the same subject in Petermann's *Mittheilungen*. The subject of the collection and preservation of the higher plants has been allotted to the celebrated African traveller and botanist, Dr. Schweinfurth.

Dr. Günther, of the British Museum, gives his experience—or rather, the experience of such travellers as Murie, Salvin, &c., whose collections have passed through his hands—regarding the collection and preservation of reptiles and fishes. Edouard von Martens in like manner treats of the collection and preservation of mollusca; Dr. Karl Nobius of the other invertebrata, except insects, which are allotted to Prof. Gerstaecker. Birds are treated of by Dr. Hartlaub, of Bremen, and mammalia by Dr. Hartmann. Dr. Oppenheim supplies directions for the collection and preservation of natural chemical products. The learned custodian of the Berlin Ethnological Museum, Dr. Bastian, contributes a good section on ethnology, which is, however, inferior to the manual on the same subject recently issued by the London Anthropological Institute. Rural economy is discussed by Prof. Orth; linguistics by Prof. Steinthal; anthropology and prehistoric research by Virchow; microscopy and photography, by Prof. Fritsch; while the editor himself concludes the volume by an elaborate treatise on hydrography, "oceanography," and allied subjects. Three lithographic maps and fifty-six woodcuts add to the lucidity of the text, which is written with a clearness which we had long supposed that the German cultivator of "wissenschaft" is not capable of. Fault we have almost none to find with the book. If we might cavil at anything, we should say that too much is expected of those for whom this book is intended, and that the authors, being mostly closet students, do not understand the difficulties travellers meet with in their researches, and are not able to sympathize with them in their failures. But this is a fault common to all such books. Again, we think Prof. Grisebach's section is hardly up to the present state of science. Those who know the antiquated views of phytogeography which this learned botanist holds, will not be surprised to find that it is written with the ideas of a pre-Darwinian and an ante-Hookerian era. The section on marine surveying might also have been omitted or greatly abridged. It is too short to be of any value to those who are professional surveyors, and no man without a special education could presume to attempt the delicate duties of a marine hydrographer. Still this "Anleitung" is an admirable book. Whether it is better than the English Admiralty Manual is a rather delicate question to decide. The English manual was intended for seamen, this is for all travellers; the one, too, was written for Englishmen, and the other for Germans. Still, when such a book as this is in the field, and when, moreover, it is almost certain that it will be translated, the Admiralty Manual, if it is to maintain its place, must be thoroughly revised and brought up to the present state of our knowledge, which at this day it assuredly does not represent.

DOLMEN-MOUNDS OF THE BOYNE. NEW GRANGE AND DOWTH.

WHEN I last wrote, comparing the Maltese ruins with those archaic structures which are found here and there throughout Ireland, I relied on the descriptions given by Mr. Fergusson and Sir W. Wilde, as also on Mr. Wakeman's capital illustrations. Since that I have been able personally to examine those two mounds identified by Dr. Petrie as the sepulchres of Achadh Aldai (New Grange) and of Dubhad (Dowth), both supposed to have been kings of the Tuatha de Danaan in unknown and remote periods. The first I visited was New Grange, and, after reading Sir W. Wilde's rather eulogistic description of this "stupendous relic of ancient Pagan times," I confess that I was at first sight disappointed with the outside view, as none of the mounds can compare with Mont St. Michel at Carnac, the Manné-er-Hroek at Locmariaquer, and other gauls of Brittany; nor are the exterior monoliths comparable for magnitude with the amorpholiths of the Morbihan. But this applies to the exterior alone, for the interest excited by the construction and ornamentation of the interior of these dolmen-mounds can hardly be surpassed by

that f
Etrusc
the en
some f
This u
been
natura
origina
it form
feet fu
lying,
Fergus
tectur
above
"strin
conclu
and u
to the
and, i
entran
broke
The
length
feet ar
favour
Malta
covere
forme
origina
the n
also h
buildi
would
to sun
and S
its an
entran
remar
tratio
vertic
whilst
it, "t
spion
rude s
irregu
on wh
It wo
level
string
the ex
rude
other
On e
rather
which
and i
spot v
height
up wi
would
procee
under
rapidl
conoid
on the
My
chamb
chamb
their
basoon
The ir
ing o
stones
capped
sive ef
the m
a pig
eating
to a
believ
"Nor
taken o
This
mulus,
Stone
Mr. E.
made p
scriptu
Society

that felt on entering Gavr' Innis, or even the Etruscan sepulchres. Commencing at the exterior, the entrance to the vault is first observed to be some feet above the level of the base of the mound. This unusual arrangement would appear to have been necessary from the configuration of the natural surface of the soil. Whether this is the original entrance, or whether the passage of which it forms part in its pristine state extended a few feet further to where a large sculptured slab is now lying, apparently *in situ*, is doubtful. Mr. Fergusson is inclined to believe that an architectural façade is here indicated, and styles the above slab "the threshold stone," and points to a "string course" some feet above to help his conclusion. The present actual entrance is rude and unornamental, similar in size and structure to that of the tumulus Le Rocher, near Auray; and, in all probability, the original decorated entrance was destroyed by the Danes who first broke into the mound.

The "threshold stone" has nine feet of its length yet exposed, and a depth in front of four feet and is covered with elaborate double spirals (a favourite ornament, it must be remembered, at Malta). To the east of this slab is another, still covered; and I would suggest that these may have formed portion of an ornamental podium at the original base of the tumulus; and that similarly the narrow-string course above-mentioned may also have been continued right round the entire building. If there was a façade, I imagine that it would also take the form of a species of staircase to summit, as in the terraced mounds of Yucatan and Siam. Or may not this threshold stone have its analogue in the stone sedilia found at the entrances of the Maltese ruins? It may be remarked that in Wakeman's well-known illustration the spirals are divided into two sets by a vertical moulding; this I could not perceive,* whilst the string course, or, as Sir W. Wilde calls it, "the lintel," above the entrance is too conspicuous and broad in proportion; it really is a rude sculpturing of lozenges divided vertically of irregular sizes, and the whole edge of the flat slab on which they are cut is barely six inches deep. It would be well worth searching at the same level around the mound for a continuation of this string course. If I am right in my conjectures, the exterior of the monument originally bore some rude resemblance to that of the Madracen and other tombs of the Mauritanian kings in Algeria. On entering the narrow passage and pushing rather uncomfortably between the slabs, some of which have yielded to the great external pressure and incline inwards, it is a relief to reach the spot where the gallery slightly expands both in height and width; and here, where one can stand up with ease, it is advisable to light up, and this would appear to be a species of vestibule,† for on proceeding forwards one is obliged to stoop again under a lower lintel, after which the ceiling rapidly becomes more lofty, until it merges in the conoidal dome, which roofs in the central chamber on the overlying principle.

My first impression was that I stood in a chamber of Mnaidra restored, and the apsidal chambers with the upright monolithic slabs at their entrances heightened the illusion, whilst their basins within still further perfected the similarity. The interior dome is admirable, and the diminishing octagons of the massive horizontal, unwhewn stones, so ingeniously piled till they are finally capped by one broad slab, have a marvellous impressive effect. Although barely twenty feet in height, the massiveness of its proportions makes one feel a pigmy, and if, like "Alice in Wonderland," by eating a fungus I could diminish my proportions to a sufficiently minute extent, I could easily believe myself in a subterranean cathedral, dimly

lighted from the entrance of its long nave, the transept and choir illuminated only with the altar lights and the octagonal lantern above lost in gloom. The passage entrance is inferior far to that of Gavr' Innis, both in size and decoration; but the interior chamber surpasses in dignity any other rude stone vault that I have yet visited; the contrast of the ceiling of the dome being far above your reach after crawling through a contracted passage, intensifies the sensation of surprise. It is like entering the grand gallery of the Pyramid from the first ascending passage.

The three recesses, or side chambers, have been so often and well described that a repetition here of their details would be out of place. Suffice it to notice that the eastern one is the deepest, most perfect, and most profusely ornamented with spirals, coils, lozenges, zig-zags, volutes, &c. In the six lozenges, indented on one of the top stones of this recess, I recognized a curious affinity to a rather favourite pattern on the capitals and columns of the curious round church of Llanleff, near Guin-gamp in Brittany. The western chamber, less perfect in its surroundings, is noticeable from the supposed hieroglyphics therein, which somewhat resemble the so-called tymboglyphics* in Mané-Lud at Locmariaquer. Here as well is the fern-leaf or palm pattern, which I take to be only the partially obliterated herring-bone pattern, so common on Irish bronze celts and implements, urns, &c.

Between the central and eastern chamber an excavation has been laid bare, the under surface of a roofing slab on which the carvings are very fresh, evidently pointing, I should think, to the intention of another chamber; or the stone may have been intended for a side slab when carved, and its destination afterwards changed. The presence of the odd basons has been a great puzzle to archaeologists. Sir W. Wilde styles them sarcophagi; they are really so slightly dished as to be hardly perceptible in some instances. I have previously mentioned a similar stone saucer at Mnaidra, and cannot help observing that the summits of the so-called Maltese altars found at Hagiar Khem are also slightly hollowed, with a narrow rim, and would without their pedestals have a certain affinity to these Irish saucers.

From the shallow depressions in some of the saucers, they seem to me far better adapted for grinding meal or rolling tortillas of "quern-bread," than for receiving the ashes of human bodies. Possibly at one time sepulchral, these souterrains may have served as dungeons; and it can readily be imagined that when this mound was subsequently fortified, as it appears to have been, that prisoners may have been employed grinding meal for their captors and themselves in these crypts; whilst, to amuse their leisure moments, they carved their symbolic totems and signs on the walls of their dismal cavern of despair. So we see in the modern chambers; take those at Porchester Castle, for instance, where the French prisoners in the last war were confined, and see their devices, names, dates, &c., carved in every conceivable spot and corner; and such an explanation would solve the apparent incongruity of pattern and hieroglyph in the Irish grottoes. Here I may remark that, on traversing the top of the mound, I found abundant traces of a rampart for defensive purposes, and hence infer that the sepulchral mound has also been fortified; in all probability by people who succeeded the builders, and possibly by the Danish freebooters.

On my way back to Drogheda, I stopped at Douth, having contented myself with a distant survey of Knowth, which is at present unopened. I viewed with dismay the disfiguring crater in the side of this tumulus, and wriggled backwards through the narrowed entrance of the only gallery at present discovered, which is quite at the base of the mound, and opens towards the west. Here again was the low lintel at a certain depth within the passage, but the central chamber was less

imposing than that at New Grange, and slightly different. Instead of being vaulted, it is what Mr. Lukis terms ceiled, i.e. roofed in with vast flat slabs. Nevertheless, the upright slabs which compose the sides of the chamber between the recesses are far grander megaliths than those of New Grange, and less ornamented. In the centre were the fragments of a large basin, which made me less inclined than ever to believe could ever possibly have been used as a sarcophagus. In the southern recess is the entrance to a branch passage leading to two other cells; in the stone, which forms the floor of the furthest, is a curious oval depression, which evidently has been used for rubbing and grinding purposes.

Doubtless there are other passages in both mounds, which would amply repay the trouble (perhaps not the expense) of exploration.

To whom are we to assign the origin of these mounds? Their inception is probably due to the great Mongoloid tomb-builders of Turan, viz., the Euskarian, long-headed, swarthy, dark-haired Firbolgs, sometimes called the *visi Bullorum*, with stone implements and weapons: they may have been improved upon, inhabited and fortified by the succeeding Aryan race of Celts, the blue-eyed, fair-haired, bullet-headed Tuatha-de-Danaan, the *Plebes Deorum*, with their conspicuous metallurgic skill, the manufacturers of the gold torques and such like, and the originators of the Ogham scribings.

S. P. OLIVER, Capt. R.A.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 18.—Dr. Hooker, C.B., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'The Behaviour of the Hearts of Mollusks under the Influence of Electric Currents,' by Dr. M. Foster and Mr. A. G. D. Smith,—'On the Absorption Spectra of Metals Volatilized by the Oxyhydrogen Flame,' by Messrs. J. N. Lockyer and W. C. Roberts,—and 'On the Liquefaction, Fusibility, and Density of certain Alloys of Silver and Copper,' by Mr. W. C. Roberts.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 22.—Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Admiral Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, Dr. T. C. Sharp, Messrs. H. M.L. Backler, E. F. Beesly, J. Duncan, J. Fergusson, E. Hodder, W. Hooper, R. Jeffs, S. Jennings, jun., R. E. Lyne, E. E. Meakin, R. Nicholson, J. A. Skerthly, J. W. Szlumper, A. White, C. L. Wragge.—The paper read was, 'On Trade Routes, *via* British Burma to Western China,' by Mr. J. Coryton.

NUMISMATIC.—March 18.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. D. Doulton was elected a Member.—Sir J. Anderson exhibited an unpublished autonomous coin found on the site of Carthage, probably of the time of the Emperor Justin I. *Obv.* DOMINO NOSTRO, with the bust of an emperor; *rev.* edifice commonly known as the "Gate of the Prætorian Camp."—Mr. A. J. Evans read a paper 'On a Hoard of Coins of the Usurpers Magnentius and Decentius, found near Oxford, and on the Parallelism between the Coinage and the History of those Emperors,' in which he showed that the coinage, like the history, might be divided into three periods:—1. The Liberal or Pagan period, extending from A.D. 350 to September 351, the coins assigned to which are characterized by the absence of any Christian symbols, &c. 2. The Christian or Orthodox period, from the Battle of Mursa onwards. 3. The Despotical period, when the government of Magnentius was restricted to Gaul, and assumed a more tyrannical character; the coins of this period being distinguished by the occurrence upon them of the Imperial diadem, now, apparently, for the first time adopted by Magnentius.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 16.—Dr. A. Günther, V.F., in the chair.—The Secretary read a Report on the additions made to the Menagerie during February, and called particular attention to a Peguan Tree-shrew (*Tupaia Peguana*), a Blanford's

* Nor is it visible on the photograph which I have since had taken of the slab.

† This vestibule is not shown in section of New Grange Tumulus, adapted from Bonis by Mr. Fergusson, at p. 203 of 'Rude Stone Monuments,' nor alluded to in the text. Fortunately, Mr. R. Burchett has since taken careful measurements and made plans, &c., which, together with paper-moulds of the sculptured stones, were exhibited January 22, 1874, to the Society of Antiquaries.

* See Mr. Fergusson's 'Rude Stone Monuments,' pp. 207, 361, Figs. 63, 145. Why does he not put Fig. 63 in its proper position at right angles to the one it occupies in cut?

Squirrel (*Sciurus Blanfordi*), four Quica Opossums (*Didelphys quica*), and a Yellow-lored Amazon (*Chrysotis xantholara*).—Mr. H. Saunders exhibited a specimen of a Gull obtained at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, closely resembling *Larus fuscus*, a species hitherto unrecorded from the New World.—Letters and communications were read: from Capt. J. Biddulph, on the Wild Sheep met with during his recent journey to Yarkand,—from the Rev. J. S. Whitmee, on the occurrence of the Palolo (*Palola viridis*) on the shores of Samoa in 1874,—by Prof. W. H. Flower, on the anatomy and affinities of the Musk Deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). After an exhaustive account of the structure of this animal, based on the examination of a specimen that had recently died in the Society's Gardens, Prof. Flower came to the conclusion that it was most nearly related to the Cervidae, and might be placed within the limits of that family,—from the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, on twenty-four new species of Spiders of the genus *Erigone*, from France, Corsica, Sicily, Spain, Morocco, and Algiers,—by Dr. A. Günther, a second Report on the collections of Indian Reptiles recently obtained by the British Museum, and he described several species as new to science,—by Messrs. Solater and Salvin, on the Birds collected by Mr. A. Goering on the Sierra Nevada of Merida, and at San Cristoval, in Venezuela, in 1874,—from M. L. Taczanowski, on a new species of Grouse from the mountains of Georgia, allied to the Black Grouse, which was proposed to be called *Lyrurus Mokosievici*,—by Mr. A. G. Butler, on a large number of new species of Sphingidae,—and by Sir V. Brooke, on a Deer allied to the Fallow-deer from Mesopotamia, of which he had lately received specimens from Mr. P. J. Robertson, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Bassorah. For this new form, which is found in the jungles along the valley of the Euphrates, Sir V. Brooke proposed the name *Cervus Mesopotamicus*.

CHEMICAL.—March 18.—Prof. Odling, President, in the chair.—Dr. Hofmann delivered the Faraday Lecture, the title of which was 'Liebig's Contributions to Experimental Chemistry.' After noticing the labours of the great experimental thinker in whose honour this lectureship was founded, he gave a succinct account of Liebig's chief contributions to chemistry, drawing the attention of his hearers to the fact that it was he who first founded the great institutions of chemical education, and that he was not only the discoverer of numerous general methods, and the investigator of innumerable organic compounds, but that therapeutics and agriculture were especially indebted to him. The lecture, which Prof. M'Leod illustrated experimentally, took place at the Royal Institution, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a crowded audience, amongst whom were nearly all the leading chemists of this country.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 17.—Dr. R. J. Mann, President, in the chair.—H. J. H. de Vismes and M. H. Tarry were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Climate of Patras, Greece, during 1873,' by the Rev. H. A. Boys. This year was remarkable for sudden fluctuations and great ranges of temperature; the rainfall, amounting to 26.15 inches, was about the average, but the number of wet days (for that place) was great. The summer months, however, were very dry; there being only five days in June, none in July, and one in August, on which rain fell. There was a period of sixty-eight days from June 24 to August 30, without any rain whatever.—'On Ozone,' by Mr. F. E. Twemlow. A discussion followed the reading of this paper, bearing chiefly upon the amount of oxygen in the air at various health resorts.—'On the Annual Means of Thirteen Years' Observations at London,' by Mr. R. Strachan. The author, having already read a series of papers on the different seasons, now gives a summary of the results for the thirteen years. The mean annual value for pressure from observations made at nine

A.M. is 29.958 inches; the mean temperature of the air at the same hour, 49° 6'; the annual amount of rain, 24.2 inches; the number of rainy days, 165; the resultant direction of the wind, S. 84° W.; and its force, 0.95. The author concludes as follows:—On the whole, it seems that excess of pressure accompanies deficiency of rainfall, slow translation of the air from the north of west, and fair weather. Deficiency of pressure accompanies excess of rainfall, rapid translation of air from the south of west, and foul weather. If meteorological science could give prescience of the annual value of any one of the elements, the others could be predicted with considerable accuracy.

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 19.—Rev. R. Morris, LL.D., President, in the chair.—Mr. Joseph Payne discussed the subject of the Old French or Norman element discoverable in the English *patois* of the Midland area. Before examining special words, he laid down the principle that many of the *patois* forms are explained by pointing out the difference between the laws of English and Old French accentuation. In naturalizing French words, the distinguishing or tonic accent, generally resting on the last syllable, was by the English rule transferred to the first or second syllable, the effect of which was to shorten or obscure the vowel or diphthong which had before been prominent and distinct. Thus *enchantour* became English *enchanter*; *bataille*, *bâttel* or *battle*; *vicairie*, *viker*; *gramaire*, *grammer*; *figurer*, *figger*, &c. It was also noted that the English tonic syllable became, by this transference of accent, almost invariably short, whatever might have been its quantity before. On these principles the writer accounted for the *patois* forms *nâpper* for *naperon*, *lâbber* for *labour*, *fâvver* for *favour*, *sâvver* for *savour*, *mitten* for *mitaine*, *dâbber* for *doubler*, *ârran* for *arrain*, *sôller* for *soler*, *pûssen* for *poison*, *fûssen* for *foison*, *mânnner* for *manière*, *Mârry* for *Marie*, *bôille* (of hay) for *botille*, *cântle* (a corner) for *cantel*, *skellet* for *escuellette*, *râsson* for *raison*, *crêtier*, *crithur*, for *créateur*, *pâpper* for *papier*, *bêvver* for *bever*, *dâssent* for *décant*, &c. It was also shown, as a mark of the Midland *patois*, that there is a constant tendency to sing off the syllable preceding the tonic syllable, especially in words of French extraction. Hence *fend*, *gree*, *noint*, *scry*, *stry*, *tice*, *tend*, *gin*, &c., for *défendre*, *agréer*, *enoint*, *descrier*, *destruire*, *enlêier*, *attêndre*, *engin*, &c. This tendency sometimes, as was shown in reference to *mend*, *ray*, &c., brings about a form which expresses the very contrary meaning to that of the original word. Thus *amêndre* is to free from blots or faults, *dêssaiêr* to throw into disorder; hence *mend* should mean to blot, and *ray* to put in order. As to special words, the writer showed that *grudgeons*, *copper-rose* (Norfolk name of the red poppy), *gofers*, *hupsil* (to disturb, harass), *lucam*, *warbles*, &c., were referable to the Norman or Old French words, *grugeon*, *coprose*, *gauffre*, *houspiller*, *lucarne*, *garboul*. The curious expression 'a mort of people' was also referred to the Norman *patois* phraseology, 'il-y avait du monde à mort,' 'charger à mort,' where *à mort* means abundance or excess. The South Lancashire idiom 'a two-three miles' was also shown to be paralleled by the Guernsey *patois*, 'ches deux-treis choses.'

PHYSICAL.—March 13.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. C. Roberts read a paper 'On the Electro-Deposition of Iron.' He referred to the beautiful specimens of electro iron, the work of the Russian engineer, M. Eugène Klein, which were exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter. In 1870, Mr. Roberts visited St. Petersburg, and had the advantage of receiving from the late M. de Jacobi, suggestions which enabled him to deposit iron with much success. He stated that a plate of electro iron 150mm square by 2mm thick was deposited on copper by Herr Bockbushmann in 1846. In 1857, Mr. Feuguères exhibited specimens of electro iron at the Paris Exhibition. In

1858, M. Garnier patented in England his process, termed *aciérage*, for protecting the surfaces of engraved copper-plates; and in the same year, Klein produced the admirable works above referred to. The author then exhibited specimens which he had obtained by Klein's method. The bath consists of a double sulphate of iron and magnesia of sp. gr. 1.155; the chief conditions of success being the neutrality of the bath and the employment of a very feeble current. Iron so obtained possesses a higher conductivity than any commercial iron (Matthiessen), its sp. gr. is 8.139, and it occludes thirteen times its volume of hydrogen. A tube of the metal deposited on a rod of wax, which was vacuum tight at the ordinary temperature, allowed hydrogen to pass freely at a dull red heat. After a brief discussion, Prof. Guthrie described some experiments which he has recently made, with the assistance of Mr. R. Cowper, in continuation of former researches, 'On Salt Solutions and Attached Water.' The main object of these experiments was to ascertain the manner in which mixtures of salts act as cryogenes, and to study their combination with water at various temperatures and in various proportions. When two salts, to which either the acid or the base is common, and which do not form a double salt, are mixed in equivalent proportion, the cryogen produced has nearly the temperature due to the salt, which alone would produce the greatest degree of cold. Solidification begins at a temperature below the melting point of the least fusible, and continues at lower and lower temperatures until the temperature due to the other constituent, salt, is reached. Occasionally a cryohydrate, having a constant solidifying point, has been obtained by mixing in definite proportions salts which are not known to exist in the form of a double salt. In all such cases the solidifying point of the mixture is intermediate between the solidifying points of the constituents and its temperature as a cryogen is also between the temperatures of the constituents when separately used as cryogenes. When two salts composed of different acids and bases are mixed and no precipitation occurs, it is generally considered that *partial* double decomposition takes place, two new salts being formed. It was found that if the salts AX and BY be mixed in atomic proportion, and dissolved in the smallest possible amount of water, a mixture identical with that produced on mixing AY with BX is obtained. The temperature and composition of the resulting cryohydrate are the same in both cases. But the temperature never falls as low as the point which could be reached by employing whichever of the salts AX, AY, BX, BY, forms a cryohydrate with the lowest temperature. Thus a saturated solution of a mixture of nitrate of potassium and sulphate of sodium solidified at -5° C. A mixture of nitrate of sodium and sulphate of potassium also solidifies at this temperature. Since the solidifying point of nitrate of sodium is -17°, this salt cannot exist without partial decomposition taking place in either mixture, for, as has been shown above, its presence would ultimately depress the solidifying point.—Dr. Rae remarked that these researches are specially interesting in connexion with the salts retained by sea ice. With a view to study this subject, he has already requested captains of whalers visiting the Arctic regions to bring home samples of ice of different age and from various localities.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Tues. Society of Arts, 8.—'Civilization and Progress on the Gold Coast of Africa, as affected by European Contact with the Native Inhabitants,' Mr. A. Swanzy.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Food Adulteration and the Legislative enactments relating thereto,' Mr. W. L. Scott.
—Botanic, 8.—'Exhibition of Spring Flowers.'
Thurs. Linnæan, 8.—'Connection of Vegetable Organisms with Small-Fox,' Dr. B. Klein; 'Anatomy of Two Parasitic Forms of the Family Tetrarhynchidae,' Mr. F. H. Welch.
—Chemical, 8.—'Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies, No. VIII., on Chloroform, Bromoform, and Iodoform,' Dr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe.
Fri. Society of Arts, 8.—'Measures and Suggestions for the Advancement of the Wet and Dry Cultivation of India,' Mr. R. H. Elliot.

Science Gossip.

MINOR Planet No. 141, discovered at Paris on January 13, has received the name "Lumen." This does not seem very appropriate, considering the small quantity of light given by these bodies. Indeed, it almost reminds us of the "lucus a non lucendo" principle. The last two discoveries, as well as No. 139, are still in want of names.

FOR the Arctic Expedition, Mr. Robert Were Fox, F.R.S., of Falmouth has been superintending the construction of two of his dipping-needles, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, eighty-six years, has himself made the final adjustments of those delicate instruments which have been made by Mr. Olive, of Falmouth.

THE Chemical Society has presented the Faraday Medal to Dr. A. W. Hofmann, who delivered the Faraday Lecture, at the Royal Institution, on Thursday, the 18th inst. Dr. Hofmann's discourse was 'On Liebig's Contributions to Experimental Chemistry.'

THE salts of vanadium are attracting considerable attention as photographic agents. M. J. Gibbons stated to the Académie des Sciences, at a recent meeting, that paper steeped in a solution of a salt of vanadium gave a good image developed under the influence of some of the salts of uranium.

IN *Reimann's Farber Zeitung*, Dr. E. Jacobsen is said to have invented a crayon made of methyl-violet thickened with gum-acacia and mounted in wood like a pencil. The writing with this is at first like that of black-lead, but when moistened it becomes a bright violet.

MM. A. RICHE and C. BARDY recommend the flame of sulphur burning in a jet of oxygen as the most efficacious artificial light which can be employed for photographic purposes. Mr. Spiller, President of the Photographic Society, recommends the light produced by dropping small pieces of sulphur into fused saltpetre.

M. WOLFF, in a conference with the French Photographic Society, communicated some very interesting facts connected with the applications of photography to astronomy. An abstract appears in *Les Mondes* of the 11th of March.

IN the coal-shale at Wezikon, according to a Swiss paper, a series of pointed fir-poles covered with wicker-work have been found. These are referred to as being the most ancient evidence yet known of the existence of man, and belonging to the period intervening between the two Glacial epochs. We know not upon what evidence this hypothesis is framed.

THE two Becquerels, as we learn from the *Comptes Rendus*, have determined that the temperature below the soil, when the surface has been denuded, in frosty weather is much lower than when the soil is covered with turf.

FINE ARTS

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, 20a, Old Bond Street. NOW OPEN.—THE ELEVENTH SPRING EXHIBITION OF SELECTED CABINET PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

Les Musées de France, Recueil de Monuments Antiques. By W. Froehner. (Paris, Rothschild.)

THIS is a portfolio which contains, besides the letter-press, plates, many of which are printed in gold and silver and colours, and represent objects in the Louvre, the Musée de St. Germain, Musée de Strasbourg, and several private collections in France. It is, in fact, a sort of archaeological album. The author is the learned compiler of the Catalogue of Antique Sculptures in the Louvre, and is well known in connexion with

that institution. The objects selected for illustration are sculptures in marble, terracotta, bronze, and silver, and include Greek, Etruscan, Roman, and Gallo-Roman "antiquities," and works of art of higher kinds. The illustrations are in photo-typography and lithography. Comparisons between the two modes are to the disadvantage of the latter, which has been employed when the nature of the objects did not suit a photographic process of reproduction.

The author did not intend to write a sequential and complete account of any of the branches of archaeology to which the antiquities selected belong; he preferred, it seems, to select examples of various forms of art, derived from various periods, and to comment on some of them as they came to hand. His text, therefore, is of the nature of a *catalogue raisonné*, without the usual chronological arrangement; thus Plates I. and II. represent the highly-interesting busts, in bronze, of Augustus and Livia, which were found at Neuilly-le-Réal, in the Bourbonnais, and undoubtedly of Gallo-Roman origin; Plate XXIV. is from an Etruscan mirror now in the Louvre; Plate XXVII. is a bas-relief of Cassandra at the altar of Minerva, a most interesting specimen, which many assert is a *pseudo*-antique of Italian making in the sixteenth century. The work is in the Louvre, and known as 'Bacchante en délire.'

The most remarkable examples before us are the above-mentioned busts. They are extremely curious from their style and from certain modes of treating the contours which they exhibit, and which are easily recognizable by a sculptor as peculiar,—e.g., the eyes are large, and the balls of these organs are unusually prominent for productions which refer, as these of course do, to antique models. What may be often seen in Gallo-Roman sculptures, and, for example, in an exaggerated form, in the two silver masks of this category, which, like those before us, are in the Louvre, the bridges of the noses of the Emperor and Empress are unusually sharp. The manner of rendering the details, especially the contours of the cheeks and foreheads, is extremely realistic, yet with a decided straining after character which, the sculptor having been well trained, is anything but vulgar. The Augustus shows the face of a man about fifty years of age, with an astute, worn, and rather nervously anxious expression. A certain irritability is rendered with rare success in the lips; the forehead is deeply furrowed by horizontal and vertical lines; the latter are very distinct between the brows, and are marks of long and earnest thinking. The Emperor's head is not laureated; his hair is, as usual with him, short; but the face is as different in its expression as in its style from the ordinary smooth visages we encounter as portraits of Augustus, and representing him in youth or early manhood. The heads on our own coins are not more conventional than those which usually bear Augustus's name. This emperor, however, was represented truthfully, year by year, throughout the whole period of his rule. The personality of this portrait gives it a peculiar interest for us. The uncouth treatment of Livia's hair, the "mode" which illustrates a fashion of the Julian House, its prim rolls, queer, inartistic chignon, and the awkward modelling of the locks, are elements of sculpture in Gaul of this period. The busts were discovered by two farm-

workmen while following a labourer who was ploughing a field on the estate called Des Guillemins, near Neuilly-le-Réal, Arrondissement de Moulins, in the Bourbonnais, on the 7th of May, 1816. One of the workmen saw that the plough had dragged from the earth an object of some size, which clung to the share. The shock had injured the bust slightly; the peasants thought they had discovered an image of a saint, which had been interred previous to the Revolution. It turned out, however, that many ages had passed since the relic had been covered by the earth. It was the bust of Livia which the plough had drawn from its bed; shortly afterwards the companion bust was found. The sculptures were taken to a neighbouring brook, and rubbed and scrubbed so effectually that an inscription became visible. Unfortunately, this process effectually injured the works, and deprived them of one of their rarest characteristics. In rubbing the eyes, the incrustation of enamel on their balls was grievously injured, and, in fact, nearly destroyed. M. le Curé of the district was consulted early in the proceedings; and it was he who suggested the use of the brook. When the bronzes were sufficiently scrubbed, he deciphered the inscriptions, as follows:—

"CÆSARI AVGVSTO
ATESPATVS. CRIXI. FIL. V.S.L.M."

And—

"LIVÆ AVGVSTÆ
ATESPATVS. CRIXI. FIL. V.S.L.M."

"Après avoir déchiffré les inscriptions, le Curé, ancien chartreux, se retira peu satisfait. 'Jetons cela au loin,' dit-il, 'c'étaient des païens.' " (1)

Notwithstanding this advice, the finders took the sculptures to a clerk to a notary at Moulins, who valued them at a franc the livre, and generously offered thirty sols; the articles were weighed, and sold for thirteen francs. A regular notarial act was drawn up, here printed, as M. Froehner says, on account of the extreme rarity of documents of that nature. The busts were placed over the chimney-piece of the farm, and remained there more than fifty years. At last they were bought by MM. Rollin and Feuardent of Paris, and being declined by the British Museum, the works were sold, June, 1868, to form part of the Musée Napoléon III., the price being thirty thousand francs. They are among the rarest and most curious objects of their kind, and most fitly enshrined in the Louvre. M. Froehner gives an interesting disquisition on the probable origin of these works, their use and style. No other relics were found on the spot which yielded such treasures, no traces of Gallo-Roman habitations. They had been probably concealed where they were found. The presence of such busts in the centre of Lyonnese Gaul is easily accounted for by those who remember the worship of the Roman emperors and their families which obtained in that province. Besides, the Gauls were grateful for the benefits that the long and personal rule of Augustus had brought to them. The "civilisation-romaine" had made enormous progress in Gaul. This was, no doubt, the natural result of what Julius himself has told us of his mode of "pacifying" the province. The name or the image of Augustus figured on the coins of Lyons, Vienne, Cavillon, and Nîmes. Pliny says that Livia possessed a copper-mine in Gaul; the metal was not very abundant, but it made a good alloy with zinc, and the combination

was called "metallum Livianum." Antiquary like, M. Froehner suggests that these busts may be formed of this particular sort of bronze, and owe to it their exceptional conservation, and the superb green patina with which they are clothed. The eyes of these portraits were covered with white enamel, having black pupils. Had Augustus black eyes? M. Froehner dates his description "Paris, 7 Novembre, 1870 (51^e jour du siège),"—a curious way of keeping an event in memory, if that were needed.

Another Gallo-Roman relic, the so-called 'Vase du Musée de St. Germain,' is sufficiently rude, in a degraded rather than an undeveloped style of art, of terra-cotta, shaped like a pilgrim's bottle. On one side is moulded the contest of Apollo and Marsyas, on the other, that of Hercules and Bacchus. It is not known where it was found. Numerous as are the fine vessels in silver which still exist belonging to ancient times, few are more valuable than the vase in the cabinet of M. Charvet, here figured and described as exhibiting the amours of Jupiter, which was found near the sea in 1861, during excavations for a railway in the environs of Valencia. The vessel is decorated with bas-reliefs chiselled in silver after the work had been cast, and inlaid with gold. On the handle is a figure of Jupiter, before an altar, holding a sceptre. There is unusual taste in the mode in which the handle is united to the body of the vessel by means of heads and necks of swans: the amour with Leda is, of course, represented on the vase. In the Collection Opperman is a magnificent painted vase, *Kylix*, with representations of Dionysos combating the giants, and of the finest period of Greek design, which M. Froehner ascribes to the former half of the fourth century B.C. Nothing could be of a higher kind of design than the fighting scenes, or that in which Bacchus defeats a giant, on whose shield is a raging boar. In another place two giants are attached to a chariot, and the god drives them with a very quaintly conceived lance; he is armed with a crescent-like shield, like that of an Amazon, which oddly suggests the form of a plum wine-skin. The principal design, where Dionysos defeats two giants, is a most spirited work,—an admirable composition, thoroughly spontaneous, as most examples of the better kind of such examples are known to be. The execution of this delightful specimen is not worthy of the original, although it is by no means deficient in spirit.

We must conclude with recommending to the notice of the reader other fine specimens included in this series of illustrations, which might not unfairly be called an album of antiquities. Among the best is the vase in the collection of Prince Napoleon, painted with scenes of the war of Troy, and found in the Necropolis at Capua, and inscribed with the names of the painter and potter, Douris and Calliade, the former being already well known, by means of relics found at Vulci, Cervetri; the potter's name is new to these generations. On the reverse of this vessel appears a combat between Paris and Menelaus, and another between Ajax and Hector: these are noble designs, deserving the study of artists even more than of antiquaries. A very curious Roman vase of bronze, shaped like an ewer, with Bacchic subjects on the sides, was found under a great stone on the banks

of the Rhone, opposite the little town of Condrieu, in 1861. A head of a young man, in calcareous stone, like that of the sculptures which General di Cesnola discovered in Cyprus, where this relic was found, is beautifully sculptured, and of a good period. A series of terracottas found at Tarsus, now in the Louvre, especially a delightfully modelled statuette of Venus, naked, except the left arm, and several other specimens of the same kind, should be examined by the student of style, as they have rare merits and possess high claims for our admiration. A fine *stèle*, a bust, Greek, of a fine time, both from the Louvre, are among the other objects illustrated here.

It seems as if M. Froehner did not see fit to describe and illustrate exhaustively the whole of the examples this portfolio contains. He chose a considerable portion of them from the galleries of the Louvre; we wonder why he did not give transcripts from those extraordinary sculptures the marbles of Thasos—remains of the highest importance in the history of the decline and fall of Art.

EXHIBITION OF TAPESTRIES AT MADRID.

The collection of upwards of 1,000 tapestries of different kinds which exists at the Royal Palace of Madrid may be considered the most important in Europe. The oldest specimens are those which belonged to Ferdinand and Isabella, Philip *le bel*, and the Emperor Charles V.; after these, those of the other Spanish kings of the House of Austria, and the Spanish Bourbons, and ending by those which were copied from the cartoons of Goya and others at the carpet-manufactory founded by Charles III., which still exists at Madrid.

These tapestries are stored away in the vaults of the Palace, and are well preserved, although it is much to be regretted that, instead of being folded, they should not be placed on rollers, for in several instances the creases have damaged the faces. No catalogue exists of them, nor have they ever been described in detail by any author.

During the reign of Queen Isabella it was customary to cover with tapestry the four sides of the gallery of the first floor of the Palace on certain religious festivities of the year, or at the christenings or marriages of the Spanish princes. These were the only occasions on which the public were ever allowed to see the eighty or hundred specimens which were displayed. After the revolution of September, 1868, these periodical exhibitions ceased, or were almost entirely reduced to the few regal ceremonies which took place during the short reign of King Amadeus. A plan was formed to make a museum of tapestries at the Escorial, and a commission was appointed to carry it out. The finest were taken there; but this project was never realized, and the tapestries were safely brought back to Madrid.

Mr. Layard has always shown the greatest interest and desire that these artistic treasures should be known and appreciated by the public. To his exertions we owe this temporary exhibition. Permission has also been granted to Laurent, the photographer, to reproduce the most important specimens.

The tapestries are hung, as on former occasions, on the four sides of the upper gallery, and the finest specimens have been selected. Most of them are woven with gold, and the borders alone give the most interesting details of Gothic and Renaissance ornamentation. Ninety tapestries are exhibited.

The first which command attention on entering the gallery are four silk and gold tapestries, representing the history of the Virgin. They are entirely covered with life-size figures, and the heads are drawn with a delicacy and refinement worthy of the best examples of the Italian pre-Raphaelite school. The dresses are literally covered with gold: it would be difficult to find anything

finer. Next to these, there are two which represent the same subject, and three of the history of St. John, but which are more Flemish in character, but very grand. There is a smaller tapestry, which represents the Crucifixion of Our Lord, with the Virgin, and St. John, and flying angels with banderons, which is like a picture by Mantegna; and the border of flowers, angels, and shields, which surrounds it, is of the finest Italian design. Three tapestries representing the Passion of Our Lord must be added to these, for they are similar in character and manufacture to those of the history of the Virgin and St. John. They are fine in effect; but the attitudes of many of the figures are exaggerated and coarse, as is often the case in religious subjects when treated by the later Flemish masters.

Beyond are four tapestries belonging to the set of the seven capital sins, which are of a fine Italian character, and most poetical and grand in treatment,—three belonging to the history of David, which are admirable in colouring, and full of charming details,—four representing the foundation of Rome,—one belonging to the history of Coriolanus, and another to the set of the history of Eneas, and three others of allegorical subjects of the same style, which are certainly as important as any in this collection. In the greater part, the composition is detailed in an admirable manner; very often two or three subjects are included in the same picture. In one of these tapestries, which gives an episode in the history of Eneas, the priest who marries Helen and Paris, and another who kneels before an altar, are dressed in the costume of bishops of the Middle Ages. Of rather less importance are four tapestries of subjects from the life of St. Paul, and others from the history of Cyrus, Pomona, and other mythological subjects. There are six, of a smaller size, taken from subjects of sacred and profane history, and three, which are very fine, and of an Italian design, representing figures holding large geographical spheres, one of which, in which a king and queen stand on each side of a terrestrial globe, traditionally represents Ferdinand and Isabella.

Four large tapestries have been exhibited which are most interesting, on account of the historical subject which they represent, although they contain great defects of drawing and perspective. These are the Conquest of Tunis by the Emperor Charles V. They reproduce the geometrical plans and bird's-eye view of the encampment and battle, and life-size figures of the Emperor, his army, and the Moors. The figure of Barbalunga, who traced these plans, appears in every one of these tapestries. The details of the costumes and architecture are most interesting. There is a copy of these tapestries at the Palace which was made at the manufactory of Madrid, but very inferior to these.

As specimens of tapestries without figures, may be mentioned four admirable Gruteschi, in which flowers, fruits, and animals are delightfully combined; and four small balcony-hangings, *reposterios*, of a fine Raphaellesque design.

Only one of the series of the history of Noah has been exhibited. It is worthy of the highest praise; the figures are larger than life, in the fine Italian manner of Raphael and Michael Angelo. The costumes are richly brocaded with gold, and it is surrounded with a border of scenes from the Deluge; in the upper part, there are shields with quarterings of the arms of Castille, Leon, and Austria.

There are two copies of pictures, by Geronimo Bosch; the figures are minute, and part of the originals are at the Madrid Gallery. They represent the temptations of St. Anthony, and, like all the compositions of this author, so badly represented out of Spain, they are full of extravagances and phantasy.

All the tapestries which I have hitherto briefly mentioned are full of artistic merit; but the most important, for grandeur of composition, are the four tapestries which have been exhibited of the series of the Apocalypse, and four which are called the Virtues and Vices. Each of these magnificent hangings are double the ordinary size, and their

comp
finest
sent
which
press
differ
curio
style.
vices
prints
and m
and
chara
Goth
tapes
the C
is re
tries
furni
Six
are t
certa
desig
at th
three
half
prod
great
the i
anot
tries
eithe
of w
'Car
to H
was
Alon
seen
Duk
them
at M
In
so a
auth
your
Pref
cited
your
'Mr
his
whic
'Th
the
whic
An
in t
bour
&c.,
are
I do
and
clusi
adv
[Dr.
city
*
Corr
in s
lette
Pria
the
anot
espe
Dr.
four
insp
and
thes
&c.,
we,
been
scho
and

composition and design may compete with the finest pictures of this period. Those which represent scenes from the Apocalypse, the designs of which have been attributed to Mabuse, are expressed in a most admirable manner; and the different visions, the phantastic animals, and other curious details, are portrayed in the highest artistic style. Those which represent the virtues and vices are also of the greatest artistic merit. The principal persons of ancient and mediæval history and mythology are reproduced in allegorical groups, and are distinguished by the virtue or vice which characterizes them. Their names are written, in Gothic letters, in old French; and in some of these tapestries there are scutcheons with the arms of the German Empire. The author of the allegory is represented on one of them; and these tapestries are so important that they alone would furnish matter for a most interesting publication.

Six tapestries are exhibited of the nine which are taken from Raphael's famous cartoons. They certainly belong to the sixteenth century; but the design and colouring are inferior to the originals at the S. K. Museum. They are surrounded on three sides by a fine border, about a yard and a half wide, of a Raphaellesque design. The effect produced by these borders, notwithstanding their great beauty, is not satisfactory, for they take from the importance of the subject. It is probable that another series existed at the Palace, for the tapestries now hung do not appear to correspond to either of the two sets which were first made, one of which is at Rome. The Rev. W. Gunn, in his 'Cartonesia,' mentions that the second set belonged to Henry VIII., and, after the death of Charles I., was bought by the Spanish Ambassador, Don Alonso de Cardenas. Swinburne mentions having seen them at Madrid, in 1775, at the palace of the Duke of Alba; and Mr. Gunn says the Duke sold them, in 1830, to Mr. Tupper, the British Consul at Madrid. T. F. RIANO.

SCHLIEMANN'S 'TROY.'

In editing Dr. Schliemann's work, I have been so anxious not to interpose myself between the author and the reader, that I cannot complain if your reviewer has paid little attention to my Preface. But I must respectfully object to be cited as a witness on the wrong side; and I ask your permission to contrast the statement that "Mr. Smith is scarcely confident of the justice of his client's claims," with the concluding words which sum up the whole tenour of the Preface,—"The name of Troy can no longer be withheld from the splendid ruins of the great and wealthy city which stood upon its traditional site."

As the reviewer does not specify any (except in the very insignificant matter of the *toads*) of the "numerous instances where the editor feels bound to qualify the statements of the discoverer," &c., I will only ask leave to say that such instances are neither numerous nor of any great importance. I do not wish to discuss the reviewer's criticisms, and I will only beg to thank him for the conclusion—as quite enough, for the present, from an adverse critic—that "we must not wholly reject [Dr. Schliemann's] claims to have unearthed the city of Priam and his race." PHILIP SMITH.

* * We took the final paragraph in our learned Correspondent's Preface to Dr. Schliemann's book in a sense different from that implied by his letter. We were concerned with the "Troy of Priam"—"Homeric Troy," which is, of course, all a quaint and frank even to bluntness, as to the opinion the writer had formed of Michael Angelo, "que mente todo o possível," and wants money, he thinks, before he will finish 'Our Lady of Mercy.' It is curious, in so unlooked-for a quarter, to meet the great artist in the guise in which the preceding quotation shows him; and one or two points of biographical interest are suggested in the fugitive notice which the Portuguese historian has brought to light for us. At the time when Faria wrote his note, Michael Angelo was seventy-one years of age, and was laden with care as well as the weight of years. I think Vasari says he had

'the splendid ruins.' These did not read like expressions of a confident belief. We did not intend to cite the editor as a witness on the "wrong side," but qualified the expression of the idea derived from the above and several other passages by suggesting that he was "scarcely confident of the justice of his client's claims," and, in saying this, bore the highest testimony to the editor's candour. The passage quoted in our Correspondent's letter ends with reiteration of two circumstances proved by Dr. Schliemann to have terminated the history of the city. The editor says, "from which the name of Troy can no longer be withheld"; then,—"*a city which has been sacked by enemies and burned by fire*"—as if those were the culminating elements of the evidence in Dr. Schliemann's case. But these are not conclusive on the points in question, and in thus putting them forward we failed to see that our Correspondent was "confident" as to Homeric Troy having existed on Hissarlik. Besides, it is demanded, "If not even one of them (the four cities on the hill) is Troy, what is the story?" &c. Again, "Whatever may be the true and final answer to these questions?" With all possible respect, we demur to being classed among "adverse" critics in this matter. No one will be more thankful than we when the "Tale of Troy" is rounded off. All we stated was that Dr. Schliemann's claim appears "not proven."

MICHAEL ANGELO.

Salò, near Manchester.

As a contribution to the personal history of Michael Angelo, the following is, I think, of interest; and near the time of the Italian festival in honour of his memory, it may be worthy of record in the *Athenæum*. I find it in one of the notes to Alexander Herculano's work, 'Da Origem e Estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal,' Vol. III., p. 230. Herculano is quoting from a letter addressed by Baltasar de Faria, an official of the Portuguese Government at the Papal Court, to Simão da Veiga, who had been sent as a special ambassador on a very important mission to the Pope. Simão da Veiga had, it would seem, amongst other things, been instructed to make inquiries when in Rome as to the progress of a work, for which M. Angelo had been commissioned by the King, Dom João the Third, of Portugal; the speed of the artist being evidently of an unsatisfactory kind.

At the date of the letter, October 30, 1545, Simão da Veiga being at Palermo, Baltasar de Faria reports to him from Rome touching some pressing matters, upon which he had been engaged with sundry cardinals, respecting the establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. Upon the realization of this project the misguided King had then set his heart, and referring to the report, or private letter, which even now exists in the handwriting of Faria himself, Senhor Herculano says in a footnote:—

"Esta carta è um documento curioso por es encontrarem n'ella, vestígios de que Miguel Angelo trabalhava então, num quadro para Portugal, e que como em geral costumam os artistas não era demasiado pontual:—'Michael Angelo mente todo o possível co a cousa de nossa senhora da misericórdia. Parece-me que quer dinheiro. Eilho de dar, por concluir coele.'"

It will be seen that the quotation from this letter is given in the orthography of the period; in fact a literal quotation from the MS., which is quaint and frank even to bluntness, as to the opinion the writer had formed of Michael Angelo, "que mente todo o possível," and wants money, he thinks, before he will finish 'Our Lady of Mercy.'

It is curious, in so unlooked-for a quarter, to meet the great artist in the guise in which the preceding quotation shows him; and one or two points of biographical interest are suggested in the fugitive notice which the Portuguese historian has brought to light for us. At the time when Faria wrote his note, Michael Angelo was seventy-one years of age, and was laden with care as well as the weight of years. I think Vasari says he had

wished to leave painting to others. He had finished 'The Last Judgment,' and was devoting all his thoughts to the completion of St. Peter's; and hence, in all probability, the evasions of which the Portuguese official speaks in very harsh terms indeed. It would be interesting to learn whether Faria ever gave him the money, which he thinks is all that is wanted to secure the picture, and what became of it when finished. Did it ever find its way to Portugal, and if so, where is it now?

E. H.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on the 17th instant, for guineas, at Manley Hall, Manchester, the following engravings and ivory-carvings, parts of the collection of S. Mendel, Esq. Engravings: "Faith," "Hope," and "Charity," by Desnoyers, after Raphael, 36,—"*Lo Spasimo*," before letters, engraver's proof, by Toschi, after Raphael, 50; The Descent from the Cross, same, by Toschi, after D. da Volterra, 41,—La Bella del Tiziano, same, by F. Forster, 25,—Aurora, same, by R. Morghen, after Guido, 80,—"*Lo Spasmo*," same, by Longhi, after Raphael, 125,—La Madonna della Scodella, same, after Correggio, by Toschi, 26,—The Reading Magdalen, same, by Longhi, after Correggio, 65,—Apollo and the Muses, same, by Massard, after Raphael, 26,—Madonna di San Sisto, proof before letters, by C. F. Muller, after Raphael, 24,—La Belle Jardinière, same, by Desnoyers, after Raphael,—St. John, same, by Muller, after Domenichino, 33,—The Last Supper, proof, with the white plate, and the initials "R. M.," by R. Morghen, after Da Vinci, 330. Carvings: Salvator Mundi, 7 inches high, 17½,—Holy Family, in a turned ivory shrine, 13,—An Altar-piece, Virgin and Child, 21,—The Nativity, in ivory, mother-o'-pearl, and pink coral, with numerous figures, 15,—A Pair of Busts of Girls, 4½ inches high, 35,—A Huntsman, 19½ inches high, 40,—Venus carrying Cupid, 23½ inches high, 65,—A Pair of Ivory Busts of Children, 35,—A Tankard, carved with a Triumph of a Roman Emperor, numerous figures in high relief, the cover carved with figures of Victory, and surmounted by a helmet, 110,—A tall cup, carved with a Triumph of Amphitrite, a tall foot of silver gilt, chased with snakes, scrolls, &c., 24 inches high, 85,—Another Cup, carved with a Triumph of Venus, nymphs, and Cupids, 20½ inches high, 68,—The Nativity, and the Adoration of the Magi, a pair, in high relief, signed "P. V. L., 1568," 95,—The Sciences, four figures of children, with attributes, 11 inches high, 100,—A Faun and Bacchante, 16½ inches high, 50,—A Pair of Busts of Venus and Minerva, 42,—A Carved Ivory Cup, 37,—Statuette of an Emperor, his feet resting on a desk, 12½ inches high, 27,—A Chalice and Cover, carved with figures of Christ, the Virgin, Apostles, and Evangelists, 27,—A Vase, carved with combats of Turks and Austrians, 18 inches high, 70,—An Ivory Tankard, carved with figures commemorative of a naval victory, 21,—Another, carved with figures of nine children sporting, 40,—Another, small, carved with a Triumph of Bacchus, 34,—A Pair of Upright Plaques, with arched tops, by Wurtz, 48,—The Seasons, four statuettes of children, old Flemish work, 18 inches high, 180,—A Group of Three Infant Bacchanals, 30,—Helen carried off by Paris, five large figures, with a chariot, by S. T. Rogers, 230. On the following day, the under-mentioned pieces of sculpture, parts of the same collection, were sold: R. J. Wyatt, A Girl with a Kid, 350,—B. E. Spence, Rebecca at the Well, 160,—Gibson, A Bust of Venus, 85; A Bust, 42; The Wounded Amazon, 610,—R. O. Smith, Hebe, 130; The Gleaner, 100,—J. Lawlor, Poetry, 205,—J. Bell, The Babes in the Wood, 185,—P. McDowell, Eve, 520,—Canova, a copy from, Venus leaving the Bath, 115; A Girl with a Basket of Flowers, 125,—A. Fontana, The Dying Spartan, 215,—C. Marshall, The First Whisper of Love, injured, 105.

The same auctioneers sold, for pounds, on the 19th instant, a collection of pictures, the property of various gentlemen, including Capt. Smith and

W. Stuart, Esq., both deceased. Van Goyen, A River Scene, with cottages, peasants on a rustic bridge, and others in a boat, 210.—J. Ruysdael, A Woody Scene, with a river falling over rocks, 267.—J. Crome, A Wood Scene, with a peasant and sheep, 126.—Raphael, The Martyrdom of St. Placidia, "In the artist's first, or Umbrian manner," a composition of seven figures, 197.—S. Ruysdael, A River Scene, with a church, a ferry, and other boats, and figures, 110.

The following pictures were sold, for francs, last week, in Paris: P. Baudry, Diane au Repos, 5,000.—J. Lefebvre, Baigneuse, 7,000.—F. Boucher, Portrait of Madame la Marquise de Pompadour, 17,000.—J. Steen, Le Médecin de Campagne, 5,100.

Fine-Art Gossip.

It is understood to be extremely probable that the Royal Academicians will, at an early meeting of the Council, take steps in furtherance of the long since proposed reform in the constitution of the body by adding at least ten Associates to the number established about three generations ago. Undoubtedly this will be a reform in the right direction, and it will certainly be very popular among artists, a considerable number of whom will expect to be elected forthwith. Of course, this addition to the Academical constituency will reduce the value of the distinction so many covet, but it will not make the R.A. ship itself less honourable than it is now. It is desirable to increase the honourableness of this distinction; and we believe that, notwithstanding the fact that there are now ten artists where there was but one at the foundation of the Royal Academy, it will not do to make any considerable addition to the number of the R.A.s. A better plan, as it seems to many, would be to elect the R.A.s in future for a period of ten years only, each artist to be eligible for re-election after a year had expired. The number of those who would fail to be re-elected could probably not be considerable; but there would be enough of them to render the fact by no means exceptional in a painful sense. Artists who, as is too commonly the case now, had not fully justified the choice of the Academy, could thus not ungracefully be allowed to quit the body, and their places would be supplied by men of promise. We need not hint how often the operation of such a rule would benefit those painters who might be apt to repose on their laurels. This notion is worth considering. Of course, it is understood that the proposed ten new A.R.A.s will belong to a distinct class, and will not share equally with their fellows in the pension fund of the Academy. We suppose this fund, although a considerable one, would not support so great a new demand as the reverse of this supposition would imply.

On Monday last the Society of Painters in Water Colours held a meeting, and elected the following new Associates to their body: Mrs. Allingham (born Paterson), Mr. Brewinall, and Mr. Radford.

On Monday last the Institute of Painters in Water Colours held a meeting, and elected the following new Associates to their body: Miss Coleman, Miss Gow, Miss Chase, Mr. Towneley Green, and Mr. Stanisland.

We have received from "E. M. J.," who seems to join in the regrets we recently expressed at the "renovation" of Bath Abbey, two photographs, showing what has been done to Chester Cathedral under the influence of the current rage for "restoration,"—that lamentable changing of old lamps for new which so many deplore as utterly destructive to the truth of Art amongst us. The contrast afforded by these views of the Cathedral, once so noble and solemn, is, indeed, to be regretted. The fine and sober sentiment of the old building is, of course, a thing of the past. Its breadth and massive grace have been frittered away, the dignity of its composition has been injured by the introduction of trivial decorative elements of a jejune character, which are, we are sorry to say, too truly in keeping with the poverty-stricken, lean, and

almost feminine aspect imparted by the recent alterations. It is possible that if the process of restoration had been carried out in a truly conservative spirit, the building would have gained by the operation. Such has not been the case. The result is before us, and we find much for sorrow, and hardly anything on which the unfortunate architect can be congratulated. The people of the ancient city on the Dee have their new toy: we cannot wish them joy of it. The money expended on these works, if wisely laid out, would have gone far to build a new church, and left ample funds for the preservation of the old one. It is not a pleasant thing to think what will be the opinion of a rapidly approaching posterity of those who have, in one sense, profited by the innumerable operations of this kind which recent years have witnessed.

We understand that Sir R. Collier proposes to send but one picture to the approaching Exhibition of the Royal Academy: this is a very large Alpine landscape.

AN archaeological gazette is about to be published in Paris, under the joint editorship of M. J. de Witte and M. François Lenormant, Professor of Archaeology at the National Library. It is hoped that this review will fill a necessary void; and in addressing itself to artists as well as to antiquaries it claims originality in design. Illustrations in litho-chrome, copper-plate, and etching are contemplated. Each number, issued every second month, may contain six plates and two sheets of letter-press. M. A. Lévy will be the publisher.

MANY of the drawings executed by artists who have been dead more than ten years have been added to the collections in the Louvre. Four drawings by Delacroix, a large water-colour drawing by Decamps, and two designs by Rude, have been exhibited in the Salle des Miniatures. Near to these are placed some of the studies executed by Heine for his picture of 'The Distribution of Awards.' In the little room which serves as a passage, near the stairs of the Marine Museum, are exhibited two flower-pictures, drawn in chalk, by Madame Sturel Paigné, and the portrait of an artist playing a harp. The two statues by Duret, 'Le Danseur' and 'L'Improvisateur Napolitain,' and 'Le Giotto Enfant,' by Legendre Hérat, have been placed in the Salle des Sculpteurs Modernes. 'Le Narcisse' of Caldelari and 'L'Hyacinthe' of Callamard have been exhibited in the first room of the former Musée des Souverains.

THE Association of Artists have formed a collection of Corot's works at the École des Beaux-Arts. This exhibition will shortly be opened. Many additional loans have been promised.

M. GRUYER (not Gruyère), Inspector of the Fine Arts, has been elected to the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in place of M. Pelletier, deceased. M. Gruyer has been a frequent writer on Art, especially with regard to the works of Raphael.

THE King of Holland has bought, says the *Chronique des Arts*, the statue by M. D'Épinay, styled the *Ceinture Dorée*, which many of our readers will remember in last year's *Salon*. The price was 35,000 francs.

La *Chronique des Arts* states that M. C. Jacotot has bequeathed to the Louvre two portraits, attributed to Porbus, respectively representing Henri IV. and Mary de Médicis. The same journal quotes *L'Art Universel*, of Brussels, to the effect that the great silver cup in the Renaissance style, which belonged to the Society of St. George of that city, a gift from the Governors Albert and Isabella, has been sold to Baron Rothschild for 25,000 francs.

LAST week, by an obvious slip of the pen, we described the Duchesse d'Angoulême as the daughter of Louis the Fourteenth instead of Louis the Sixteenth.

MUSIC

SACRED COMPOSITIONS.

- Hymns, Ancient and Modern.* Edited by W. H. Monk. (13, Charing Cross.)
The Gregorian Psalter. By Arthur Henry Brown. (Bosworth.)
The Thirteenth Psalm.—Chorus of Reapers. By Franz Liszt. (Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.)
God in Nature. By Schubert. (Same publishers.)
Hour when Jesus was Born. By J. L. Hatton. (Metzler & Co.)
Festival Anthem. By Jacob Bradford, Mus. Bac. (Pitman.)
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. By Jacob Bradford, Mus. Bac. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)
Two Processional Hymns. By A. H. Brown. (Wilkie, Wood & Co.)
Choral Graces. By the Rev. J. B. Dykes, M.A. Mus. Doc. (Same publishers.)
Sabbath Recreations. By C. J. Frost. (Novello, Ewer & Co.)

THE important influence exercised by music on the religious services of the period is exemplified by an unceasing flow of publications for the use of church and chapel. Almost all sects have their specific books of song, and even in Scotland the organ is making its way amongst denominations who used to regard that instrument as a device of Satan. The advance of musical training is making itself felt in the increasing desire of congregations to take a part in the singing, and the progress of select cultivated choirs is equally remarkable. Hence it is that every professor, or every one who undertakes the task of teaching, is tempted to rush into print, in order to prove his capability to write a chant, a psalm, or an anthem; but simple as the process is technically, it is not so easy to produce a work which will win acceptance or popularity as may be supposed. Something beyond a command of contrapuntal knowledge and harmonic resources is required, namely, the invention of a tune and the power of graceful melody. Although an inferior musician, it will sometimes happen that a professor will hit upon a theme to catch the ear. Of the innumerable settings of services, in their *ensemble* or in their separate sections, there are few, indeed, which penetrate beyond the immediate circle of the composer whose name is attached to them; but his purpose may be answered by the admiration or blind belief of the limited number of persons who buy his composition. That the market is greatly overstocked with sacred musical works is unquestionable, and the people who sing, or who wish to sing, naturally look for some sound and standard book for their guidance and practice. Such a production has been found in the 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern.' It is fourteen years since the compilers began their labours and their first copy was issued, and they have now published a revised and enlarged edition, under the musical editorship of Mr. H. H. Monk, the Professor of Vocal Music in King's College. This hymnary has commanded a large circulation, and is used in many churches. The book is beautifully printed; the type is remarkably clear and legible. Mr. Monk has evidently been painstaking in the work of revision—a difficult one—for judgment had to be exercised in rejecting old tunes to be found in the former edition and in the acceptance of new ones; translations had to be corrected and improved, and a fresh order of arrangement adopted. Mr. Monk has been aided by the Rev. J. B. Dykes and by Dr. Stainer, of St. Paul's Cathedral, and by other able coadjutors. There will naturally be exceptions to be made both by musicians and by devotees on technical and doctrinal points; but in examining and discussing a work of 681 pages it would be out of question in these columns to dwell on controversial subjects; and as for the tunes which may not be liked, the remedy is easy, and that is for the objectors not to use them. In justice to the compilers, it must be conceded that they have turned to the best account

N° 24
the ab
There
fession
as comp
The
is to cl
His ed
old ch
chora
porta
succeed
less m
He lay
the pro
the bel
theorie
done h
the ma
them
that w
accomp
of play
Of 'C
'Choru
spoke,
James
compos
impress
choral
of Me
such c
pianofo
Psalm
our ch
adapt
the 'C
conceiv
bright,
and co
Schu
by Gl
the pi
ably s
Bache
which
but w
up to
outbre
Any
Hattor
attenti
contral
reputa
Mr.
organ
Paddin
poser
of the
anther
scholar
He has
as his
The
"Adv
God w
the co
tionall
The
Launc
the Re
the wo
meals,
they
music
to the
'Sal
tural
uttera
devote
compos
PRE
prepar
Mr. M
once r

the abilities of the best musicians of the day. There is not a name of note in the musical profession connected with church or chapel, whether as composer or executant, that is absent.

The avowed object of Mr. A. H. Brown's Psalter is to clear Gregorians from the charge of monotony. His edition of Psalms is newly adapted to the old church ones, and he occasionally introduces choral harmony: this latter innovation is the important portion of his work. Whether he has succeeded in rendering the singing of the psalms less monotonous is a point to be tested by listeners. He lays down the axiom that harmony is essentially the product of Christian tunes; but this assertion the believers in the Hebrew, Assyrian, and Greek theories will not exactly endorse. The editor has done his work artistically, and his explanation of the marks for accompanists and singers must help them both. He very properly exacts, however, that where no vocal harmonies are supplied the accompanists should not be too free in the licence of playing.

Of 'The Thirteenth Psalm' and the thankful 'Chorus of Reapers' the *Athenæum* recently spoke, when the works were performed in St. James's Hall. Dr. Liszt is at his best in both compositions. The setting of the Psalm, with its impressive solo for the tenor and its powerful choral adjuncts, is a masterpiece. Since the advent of Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang,' there has been no such colossal grandeur in jubilant strains. The pianoforte and vocal score of 'The Thirteenth Psalm' will be doubtless in the hands of all our choral societies, as there is an English adaptation by Julia Goddard. The subject of the 'Reapers' from Herder's 'Prometheus,' is conceived in a devotional spirit. It is clear and bright, and is quite a gem for a choir of soprani and contraltis.

Schubert's 'God in Nature,' the German words by Gleim, translated by Miss Constance Bache, the pianoforte accompaniment of which was so ably scored by Dr. Von Bülow for Mr. Walter Bache's late concert, is a hymn for female voices, which has been given for the first time in England, but which will be often heard again; it is worked up to as exciting a climax as Beethoven's choral outbreak in the Ninth Symphony.

Any vocal composition with the name of Mr. Hatton attached to it will command respectful attention, and his Christmas Hymn, for soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass, will not detract from his reputation.

Mr. Jacob Bradford, Mus. Bac. Oxon, is the organist and director of the choir of St. Paul's, Paddington, and is favourably known as the composer of a cantata, 'Praise the Lord.' His setting of the 122nd Psalm, 'I was glad,' as a festival anthem for St. Paul's Day, can boast of the same scholarly qualities as were shown in the cantata. He has taken the third and eighth Gregorian tones as his basis for the Chant Service in A.

The advantage of Mr. A. H. Brown's setting of 'Advance, and Advance' and 'Sing Praise to God who reigns above' is that singers can hold the copies in their hands as they march processionally.

The Rev. S. Childs Clarke, M.A., of St. Thomas, Launceston, has supplied his musical coadjutor, the Rev. Mr. Dykes, of St. Oswald's, Durham, with the words of the Choral Graces before and after meals, which we should prefer "postprandially": they are arranged in four-part harmony. The music of Mr. Dykes might be of service as a relief to the Graces generally so ill sung at public dinners.

'Sabbath Recreations' are a set of sacred Scriptural songs, by Mr. C. J. Frost, whose musical utterance would be more gratifying, perhaps, if he devoted himself rather to secular than to sacred composition.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

PRELIMINARY paragraphs, at divers times, have prepared opera-goers for the principal points in Mr. Mapleson's Prospectus for the season 1875, once more, and for the last time, as he states, at

Drury Lane Theatre, of Her Majesty's Opera, which, in 1876, is to be transferred to the new Grand National Opera House now "in course of erection," as the Impresario states, on the Thames Embankment, although we saw no signs of building last week on the proposed site adjoining St. Stephen's Club and the old Board of Control. The Impresario, perhaps, referred to the architectural designs, plans, and specifications, which, we believe, are in active preparation. However, Mr. Mapleson takes a complimentary leave of Mr. Chatterton, who, he affirms, placed Drury Lane at his disposal on the destruction of Her Majesty's Theatre, despite more advantageous offers. As a token of gratitude, Mr. Mapleson, therefore, will mount 'Lohegrin,' so as to distinguish his last season at Drury Lane. Besides Herr Wagner's Belgian legend of the Swan, the grand 'Medea' of Cherubini, which was brought out at the Haymarket Opera-house, is to be revived for Mdlle. Tietjens, who almost realized the vocal effects which Pasta used to produce in the far inferior opera of 'Medea' by Mayer, and the dramatic sensations which Madame Ristori created in the tragedy. The revival of Balfe's posthumous opera, 'Il Talismano,' naturally is referred to as a quasi novelty, after its great success last season. Madame Nilsson, the Edith, is also to appear again in the 'Mignon' of M. Ambroise Thomas, one of the parts the Swedish songstress has made her own. Thus far the prospectus is specific in pledges; but the most important item of Mr. Mapleson's introduction is the final sentence, in which he states that one of the four opera-nights in the week (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) will be devoted (or "consecrated," as a French manager would say) to the representation of an opera by "one of the great classical composers." According to the general acceptance of the word "classical" in musical matters, this means that the subscribers will have the 'Don Giovanni,' the 'Nozze di Figaro,' and 'Il Flauto Magico' of Mozart; the 'Der Freischütz' of Weber, and the 'Fidelio' of Beethoven, for these operas are included in the list of twenty-four works specified to be given during the season. This "classical" domain seems to be within very narrow limits; why should it be confined to Germany? Has Italy no claim to the designation of "classical" in any portion of her lyric drama? Is France to be ignored with her *répertoire* of Gluck, Meyerbeer, Auber, and Halévy, at the Grand Opera-house? There is as much classicality in the 'Semiramide' and 'Otello' of Rossini, in the 'Huguenots,' 'Prophète,' 'Robert le Diable,' and 'Africaine' of Meyerbeer, in the 'Masaniello' of Auber, in the 'Juive' of Halévy, as in any of the masterpieces of the German lyric drama. Signor Verdi and M. Gounod will be "classical" when no more. Donizetti's 'Favorita' comes within the category. Why not? If to be sympathetically melodious, to be master of orchestration, to be grand, dignified, and emotional, be the characteristics of the so-called classical lyric drama, then is every production we have just cited entitled to the distinctive designation.

We shall not follow Mr. Mapleson through the casts of the twenty-four operas; it is certain there will be the customary massacre of the innocents towards the close of the season. Sir Michael Costa will adhere to his text of not presenting any opera without proper preparation, and it is better to have one-half the realization of the Prospectus than that the other half should be imperfectly done. The performances at Drury Lane have acquired the reputation of effecting an *ensemble* as near to perfection as possible, and the musical Direction and Conductor will not lose caste this year we feel sure.

There will be other *débuts* besides that of Mdlle. Varesi mentioned in last week's Gossip, that of Mdlle. Pernini, soprano, of Signori Bignardi and Panzetta, tenors. Strong as the list of artists is in sopranos, tenors, and basses, there are no substitutes for the deceased two basses, Signori Agnesi and Perkins; but there is the return of some welcome singers, namely, Mdlle. Carlotta

Grossi (of 'Queen of Night' fame for compass of voice), Signor Brignoli, a somewhat veteran tenor, but whose school is excellent, and of M. Capoul, the French tenor, the idol of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Paris. Of the artists of last year, besides those we have mentioned, are Madame Trebelli-Bettini, an unrivalled contralto, Madame de Meric-Lablache, Mdlle. Singelli, Mdlle. Risarelli, Mdlle. Bauernmaster; Signori Fancelli, Gillandi, Paladini, Rinaldini, and Campanini (tenors); Signori Rota, De Reschi, Galassi, M. Castelmarty, and Herr Behrens.

The mention made of the new setting of the 'Romeo and Juliet' (Gli Amanti di Verona), by the Marquis d'Ivry, of Paris, is intended probably for 1876; gladly as the 'Juliet' of Madame Nilsson would be welcomed, it will not be seen this year.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE orchestra for the eight concerts of the sixty-third season numbers some eighty players, of whom fifty-three are strings, namely, thirteen first violins, twelve second violins, nine violas, ten violoncellos, and nine double basses; the wood, brass, percussion, and organ count twenty-five instrumentalists, much the same number as the band of the British Orchestral Society. On the whole, the Philharmonic executive under Mr. Cusins is superior in tone to that under Mr. Mount, and, if the two conductors be compared, the former is immeasurably the better in the attack and in colouring. Weber's overture, 'The Ruler of the Spirits,' on the one hand, and the 'Naiades' of Sterndale Bennett on the other, afforded the opportunity of contrast. We have never heard the latter fanciful prelude to less advantage, so little was there of the delicacy and refinement which it requires; whereas 'The Ruler of the Spirits,' under Mr. Cusins, if not by any means the finest interpretation we have heard, was marked, at least, by respect for the traditional *tempo*, accompanied with vigour and precision in the attacks. It is quite right that this orchestral question—a vexed one—should be put on its right footing. Native talent is, of course, entitled to every consideration and support, but not on the condition that it is to be a passport for mediocrity. The ancient Philharmonic Society has since its foundation made no distinction between native and foreign players. The Directors have engaged what they considered to be the best available ability. While Sir Michael Costa was the conductor of the old association there was gathered such an orchestra as will, perhaps, not soon again be got together; but then he had the pick of the instrumentalists of the Italian Opera. Since the increase of the opera nights, by the absorption of the Mondays, the Philharmonic band has deteriorated, for, instead of changing their days for the concerts to the non-opera evenings, the Directors have unwisely adhered to their Mondays, and from the Italian Opera they can only secure performers on rare occasions. The orchestral concerts generally suffer severely, therefore, during the opera season. Another evil attendant upon London bands, and which causes their marked inferiority to such orchestras as are to be found in Paris, in Brussels, in Leipzig, in Cologne, in Berlin, &c., is the lack of sufficient rehearsals; this in new works is, of course, sensibly felt. The Crystal Palace band, under Mr. Manns, does not labour under this marked disadvantage, for the main body is in daily practice, and with reinforcements for the Saturday concerts an *ensemble* is reached not attainable elsewhere. But these are general remarks. To come to details, the first Philharmonic programme offered nothing worthy of comment except the masterly interpretation of Mendelssohn's violin concerto by Herr Joachim, a performance which has come as a welcome annual, and there is no temptation to dwell upon the Sterndale Bennett selection, which formed the first part of the concert. What the setting of the 'Ajax' of Sophocles might have proved had it been completed with the choral portions, it is useless to speculate upon; in the orchestral prelude and the funeral march,

executed on the 18th, the Mendelssohnian type is palpable—it is 'Antigone' diluted. The sacred cantata, 'The Woman of Samaria,' will, in all probability, rarely, if ever, be heard again. Produced at the Birmingham Festival on the 28th of August, 1867, the score was not completed until the moment of the rehearsal, although the composer had been allowed a year to prepare his production. It had the advantage of the singing of Mdlle. Tietjens, Miss Dolby (Madame Sainton), Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. But the badness of the book, of which the words are neither dramatic nor descriptive, rarely sympathetic, and sometimes anything but suggestively sacred,—and a setting in which there is the eccentric notion of making the Woman of Samaria a soprano and contralto, with two narrators, a tenor and bass, the continuous strain of monotonous recitative, the lack of individuality in the style, and the prevalence of a dirge-like tone,—rendered the performance wearisome. In February, 1868, the publishers essayed, in St. James's Hall, 'The Woman of Samaria,' the secular cantata being included in the scheme, with Mesdames Rudersdorff and Sainton Dolby, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli in the cast. Now, in 1875, 'The Woman of Samaria' re-appears with Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Those who have heard the three performances just referred to will be struck by the similarity in the effect of the work on audiences. Except the unaccompanied quartet, "God is a Spirit" (which, as it originally stood in Birmingham, was divided into recitatives between soprano and contralto), there is not a number which excites the hearers; this specimen of the English glee school, and a chorus, "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water," were the two numbers added to the score for London. The lack of airs with melodious *motivi* is sensibly felt; the song for the contralto, "O Lord thou hast searched me out," will at once recall "He was despised" of Handel, and the "Lord have mercy" of Pergolesi. The tenor air, "His salvation is nigh," so remarkably well sung by Mr. Cummings, is what is familiarly termed "a Publisher's Ballad," that is catching and trivial. The *bravura* air, for the soprano, "Art thou greater," is most ungrateful to a vocalist. The bass has absolutely nothing but the most ineffective passages. The dullness and the dreariness of this exemplification in music of the episode in the Gospel according to St. John evidently infected the auditory, just roused sufficiently to re-demand the quartet as a "well of life" refreshing for its pure voicing. What was written by the late Mr. Chorley in the *Athenæum* of September 7, 1867, No. 2080, could be reprinted now without the change of a word: his protests both against book and score were emphatic, but we can endorse his concluding words, that "the cantata is full of happy orchestral touches," and these touches were the significant points in the music provided on the 18th ult. to do honour to Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. It is, as we have said over and over again, in his early orchestral works and his pianoforte pieces only we can trace the indications of creative genius.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

It will not be hazardous to predict that Mendelssohn's first oratorio, 'St. Paul,' will eventually be equally as popular as the 'Elijah,' and the preference given to the early work of 1836 in Germany may possibly be confirmed in England. Had 'St. Paul' been first heard in this country, under conditions similar to those which attended the first performance of 'Elijah' at Birmingham under the lamented composer's direction, the latter oratorio would not have almost extinguished the setting of the Apostle's career. The Sacred Harmonic Society of recent years has done much to cause a reaction, or rather a creation of greater interest for 'St. Paul,' thanks to Sir Michael Costa, who has, at successive executions of the work, generally developed some fresh points either in the vocal or orchestral parts. The interpretation of the 19th inst., if not so fine as regards principal singers as we have heard before, was, in the choral

and instrumental portions, more highly finished and more vivid in colouring than heretofore. There were striking contrasts achieved between the cries of an enraged populace and the devotional aspirations of the faithful people. The Chorales were beautifully done: the singers seemed to feel the words as well as to attack the notation; their intonation was almost unexceptionably safe; declamatory power was displayed as well as sonority. Mr. Santley has made the music of 'St. Paul' his own: in passion, pathos, and dignity his style is equally remarkable. Next to the baritone-bass, the singing of Madame Patey is to be commended. The contralto has gained by her practice in Paris. Her delivery of the air, "But the Lord is mindful of His own," was replete with feeling, and the redemand was, therefore, irresistible. Miss Edith Wynne, if she did not throughout the soprano part realize always the composer's intentions, strove to do justice to the text by artistic adherence to it. Mr. Lloyd is overweighed dramatically for the imposing recitatives of the tenor; he, however, was effective in the exquisite song, "Be thou faithful," in which he had the advantage of the rich and truthful tone of M. Lasserre as the violoncello *obligato*. The undercurrent of orchestration was sustained with consummate skill and finish; nor should the judicious treatment of the organ part by Mr. Willing be passed over without recognition.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITION.

The seventeenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts was terminated on the 22nd, with a remarkably fine programme for the Director's benefit. Mr. Chappell's management has been distinguished by the introduction of an unusual number of novelties, and by the engagement of executants of the first order. The accession of Dr. Von Bülow has proved as attractive for the concerts as the popularity of Herr Joachim. Such a pianist, a violinist, and a violoncellist of the calibres of Von Bülow, Joachim, and Piatti have never before been engaged at one time in this country. No wonder that the arrangement of the Hungarian Dances by Herr Brahms and Herr Joachim, executed by the violinist and by Dr. Von Bülow, created such a prodigious sensation; and, despite the printed request for the audience not to insist upon encores, the Presto in c major, No. 8, of the Tanze was repeated. In Bach's triple pianoforte Concerto, Mdlle. Krebs, Dr. Von Bülow, and Herr Halle coalesced; but the effect was not so marked as when Mendelssohn, Moscheles, and Thalberg played the same work at the Hanover Square Rooms. Besides being associated in the Hungarian Dances, Dr. Von Bülow and Herr Joachim performed Beethoven's Sonata in g major, Op. 30, No. 3. Madame Norman-Neruda and Herr Joachim were coupled in Spohr's Larghetto and Finale, from Duet in d major for two violins. The whole instrumental scheme was, indeed, a curious study, from the contrasts presented of style and individuality of pianists, and of the players of the stringed instruments. The only drawback of the evening was the vocalization, which was weak and unsatisfactory. With the ending of the Saturday and Monday Popular Concerts, the Musical Evenings, the Concerts of Modern Classical Music of Mr. Coenen, the season before Easter of chamber composition is at a close; but on the 13th of April will come the Matinées of the Musical Union, with a fresh class of executants, and with audiences of the fashionable season; so that there will be little cessation of a supply of chamber compositions, the liking and appreciation for which gain ground yearly.

PASSION WEEK MUSIC.

The concerts of sacred music for this week have been more numerous than in any previous year. The time was, and only recent too, when the annual performance of the 'Messiah' by the Sacred Harmonic Society in Exeter Hall was the only event in Passion Week. This concert has taken place as usual on the 24th, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, with Miss A. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Sant-

ley; but at the Royal Albert Hall there is not only the 'Messiah' for this evening (Saturday), with Mesdames Levier, A. Williams and Patey, and Signor Foli, but on Monday, Wednesday, and Good Friday, Bach's 'Passion Music,' according to St. Matthew, has been given under Mr. Barnby's direction, with Mesdames Lemmens and Dones, Messrs. Cummings, Lloyd, Thurlley Beale, and Signor Foli. Then, at the Crystal Palace, on the afternoon of Good Friday, there was the annual selection of sacred music, the announced solo singers for which were Mesdames Lemmens, Otto Alvsleben and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. When it is added, that the Brixton Choral Society performed, last Monday, Spohr's 'Calvary,' under the direction of Mr. W. Lemare, foreigners must admit that the Holy Week in and near London is celebrated seriously by no small portion of our vast population. The supply of solo singers and of leading players for these concerts is large, but there are many artists of note not mentioned in the above list, who are specially engaged for oratorios in leading towns of the provinces. When protest is made against the prevalence of *opéra-bouffe* at so many theatres in the metropolis, it must be remembered that this popularity does not imply exclusiveness for that style of music—it rather argues that, however keenly such entertainments are relished, there is accompanying it a thorough appreciation for the more elevated forms of art.

Musical Gossip.

At the Saturday Crystal Palace Concert this afternoon (the 27th inst.), Bach's sacred cantata, 'My Spirit was in Heaviness,' will be performed, for the first time in this country. On the 20th, Herr Hiller's Dramatic Fantasia, Op. 157, for orchestra, was executed. It is in five movements, the object of the composer being to illustrate Tragedy, in c minor; Comedy, in e flat; the Modern Drama, in c minor again; the Ballet, in a flat; and a fiery *finale* in c. The design is ingenious, and it is cleverly carried out.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral differ altogether from the musical views of the Worcester Cathedral magnates as regards the performance of sacred music, with full band as well as the organ, with principal solo singers as well as additions to the ordinary choir. On Tuesday night a large congregation was gathered to hear the Passion Music of Bach as an adjunct to the service, the prayers for which were intoned by the Rev. Sparrow Simpson. Dr. Stainer was the conductor, and Mr. G. Cooper the organist. Mr. Amor, of the opera band, played the violin *obligato* to the air, "Have mercy upon me, O Lord"; and Mr. F. W. Walker, director of the glee party at the London Ballad Concerts, presided at the pianoforte to accompany the recitatives. The solos were sung by Messrs. Kenningham, Thornton, Delaney, Kempton, and Wynn (of the Royal Albert Hall Concerts), and by Masters Gover, Bradbury, and Holks. It may sound shocking to the ears of the Worcester anti-festival people to learn that artists of the Opera-houses and of concerts should be engaged, but, in solemnity, Bach was as impressive as any preacher.

DURING Easter week there will be morning and evening ballad concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, the opening night of the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday, the second concert of the British Orchestral Society on Wednesday, and on the same evening the Schubert Society will meet.

MR. R. BLAGROVE had a concertina concert in St. George's Hall on the 19th, with the aid of Mrs. R. Blagrove (Miss Freeth), pianist; and the Misses G. Ashton and Dones, and Mr. T. Moss, vocalists.

THE death of Mr. Benjamin Lumley, in his sixty-fourth year, took place on the 17th inst., after a long illness. The readers of the *Athenæum* who have followed the fortunes of Italian Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre from the death of Laporte are well acquainted with the rise and fall of the undertaking under Mr. Lumley's administration.

N° 24
It was
of Direc
system
Lumley
ferences
foist or
to sust
and los
the sec
band
Italian
Lind a
1858, a
his pra
he dwe
his vic
was "T
dwell
of actio
original
an imp
THE
in the
his las
band a
Macka
it is to
for this
power
trative
Beetho
THE
compos
disable
arm, w
Legion
by the
THE
'Eli,' a
the suc
success
met wi
the adv
last au
who sa
audien
Mereu
gistic i
its exe
Corani
Signor
in the
the Lit
M. I
at the
Saint-C
M. I
tata, a
produc
Harmo
three p
Gallet
with t
Summe
has hi
compr
by a d
Eve, in
sante,"
and thi
et les f
Then w
bidden
Eve, su
and W
curious
well vo
Lafleur
Adam,
Massen
'La Vie
MAD
burg o
M. le
in Vien

It was his own fault that he twice lost the position of Director, and that ruin attended the peculiar system he adopted. The *Athenæum* warned Mr Lumley what would inevitably attend his preference of ballet over opera, and of his attempt to foist on the musical public inferior artists in order to sustain "stars." In 1846, he quarrelled with and lost his conductor, Sir Michael Costa. In 1847, the secession of Grisi and Mario, of nearly all the band and chorus, led to the opening of the Royal Italian Opera. For a time the success of Jenny Lind averted the catastrophe, which came in 1858, and from that year Mr. Lumley returned to his practice as a solicitor. In his 'Reminiscences' he dwelt on "The Cabal" as the primary cause of his vicissitudes—the word he should have used was "The Press." It is a disagreeable subject to dwell upon, but the result of Mr. Lumley's mode of action with journalism was utter failure, and it originated the competition which he deemed was an impossibility.

THE Hymn by Beethoven, the MS. of which is in the possession of Prof. Ella, was performed at his last lecture at the London Institution, with band and chorus; the solo was sung by Mrs. Mackay. The work produced a great effect, and it is to be hoped it will be done on a large scale, for this Opfied, Op. 121, has the breadth and power of the composer's style. As further illustrative music, the works sung at the funeral of Beethoven and of Schubert were executed.

THE friends and admirers of the famed Belgian composer and violinist, M. Vieuxtemps, who is disabled from future playing by paralysis of one arm, will be glad to learn that the cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon him by the French Government.

THE performance of Sir M. Costa's oratorio, 'Eli,' at Leeds, by the Madrigal and Motet Society, in the Victoria Hall, on the 18th inst., was a great success. The composer conducted his work, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He had not the advantage of the orchestra he had at the Festival last autumn, but there was the Yorkshire chorus, who sang magnificently. The appreciation of the audience was shown in four encores. The *Leeds Mercury* and other local journals are very eulogistic in their notices of the composition and of its execution. The solo singers were Madame Corani, Miss Fairman, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli. 'Eli' was also performed last week in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, at a concert of the Literary Institution.

M. LECOCQ's 'Giroflé-Girofla' will be performed at the Criterion Theatre after the run of 'Les Prés Saint-Gervais.'

M. MASSENET, who composed the sacred cantata, 'Marie-Magdeleine,' for the Odéon, has produced, under the auspices of the Paris Sacred Harmonic Society, what he terms a 'Mystère,' in three parts, the poem of which is by M. Louis Gallet. It is a strange subject to set, but it met with the greatest success on the 18th, at the Summer Equestrian Circle, where M. Lamoreux has his oratorio performances. The numbers comprise "La Naissance de la Femme," followed by a duo between Adam and Eve; after which, Eve, in the solitude of night, "révêche et frémis-sante," asks the nature of the "secret de son être," and this is responded to by "Les Voix de la Nuit et les Esprits de l'Abîme," by the word "Amour!" Then we are told "vient la faute" (query, the forbidden fruit), a second duet between Adam and Eve, succeeded by the Malediction against Man and Woman by "Les Voix de la Nature." This curious libretto has some highly-coloured music, well voiced, and cleverly scored. Madame Brunet-Lafleur sang the part of Eve, M. Lassalle that of Adam, and M. Brunet that of the Narrator. M. Massenet is composing a grand oratorio, called 'La Vierge,' the poem by M. Charles Grandmougin.

MADAME PATTI has been detained in St. Petersburg owing to the serious illness of her husband, M. le Marquis de Caux. Her opera performances in Vienna have been, therefore, postponed.

MADAME NILSSON's reception at the Opera-house in Marseilles, where she appeared as Marguerite, in 'Faust,' was very enthusiastic. 5,000 persons were present when she sang at her concert in Lyons. Her tour will end in Brussels, where she will play Opélie, Mignon, and Marguerite, before coming next month to London.

HERR REINTHALER's new opera, 'Edda,' has met with decided success at Bremen.

THE Paris *Ménestrel* takes some pains to explain the importance of the use of the English conjunction "and," when it is placed as the penultimate word, preceding the mention of the name of an artist in a London Opera Prospectus. Thus, when the "and" prefixes the name of Mdle. Albani as the final one in the list of singers, it means, not that she is the last in point of precedence, but that she is the first—that is, equal to Patti. After an elaborate explanation, our French contemporary eloquently concludes:—"Ainsi on dit de tel artiste en Angleterre, de Mdle. Albani, par exemple, ou de Faure, qu'ils ont les honneurs du 'And.'" Impresarios here must be cautious how they use the copulative conjunction. If a disjunctive one be employed, what would happen?

HERR JOHANN STRAUSS's four-act opera-bouffe, 'Cagliostro,' has been successfully produced at the Theater An der Wien, in Vienna. A French adaptation is to be done in Paris; and, as the score is filled with a series of waltzes, polkas, mazurkas, and dancing songs, the work no doubt will reach London.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ADELPHI.—'Nicholas Nickleby,' a Domestic Drama, in Three Acts. Dramatized from Charles Dickens by Andrew Halliday. GAITEY.—'Money,' Comedy, in Five Acts. By Lord Lytton.

MORE than thirty years after a version of 'Nicholas Nickleby' was first presented on the boards of the Adelphi, another adaptation of the same work appears on the same stage. Few of those defects which are incidental to adaptations of romances are wanting from the present play. Some encouragement may, however, be drawn from the experiment now attempted, since the critic finds himself in the unwonted position of being able to institute a comparison between past and present performances not wholly disadvantageous to modern art. Such comparisons are not easy to establish. Impressions concerning past performances are seldom abiding, and never wholly trustworthy. This is one of the respects in which, unfortunately for itself, acting stands aloof from the sister arts. There is no method of refreshing satisfactorily the memory concerning past actors. The man who, seeing the Newman Noggs of Mr. George Belmore, wishes to compare it with that of his predecessor, O. Smith, is about thirty years older than he was when he saw the performance last named. What changes of view, and what increase of experience, have not arrived during that period! There are few men who, turning again after a similar interval to the books or pictures which delighted them in early life, find their first impressions accepted in their integrity. Allowing, then, for the tendency inherent, as it appears, in human nature to disparage the present, the task of instituting a comparison must always be dangerous. When, however, the general impression concerning the later performance is that it is superior, the chances that the verdict is sound are probably higher than when a contrary opinion is found. It may be pretty safely asserted that the representation of 'Nicholas Nickleby' is higher

than any that has previously been given. Before discussing its principal features, a few words are necessary concerning the adaptation. Mr. Halliday is experienced in the kind of carpentry he now again undertakes. Of him, indeed, it may be said, in a sense not intended by Horace,—

Diruit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.

He has shapen accordingly out of the cumbersome novel a play that is fairly effective, and will pass muster with an audience that is familiar with the original. Of the broad canvas which Dickens crowded with figures, he retains a corner only. We see nothing of Cheeryble Brothers, Vincent Crummles, Lord Frederick Verisopht, Sir Mulberry Hawk, the Kenwigs, Arthur Gride, Tim Linkwater, Mr. Mantalini and a score other characters, visions of which float before us at the mention of Nicholas Nickleby. The title of the play is accordingly almost a misnomer. Ralph Nickleby's rapacity, the adventures of Nicholas Nickleby with the Squeers's and the Browdies, his escape from the brutality of Whackford Squeers, and the seductions of his daughter, Smike's flight, his refuge with the Nicklebys, and his death at the moment when he is discovered to be the son of Ralph, constitute the entire action. Of this, Smike, though he appears in the second and third acts only, is the central figure, the nominal hero having no position in the play, and no *raison d'être*, except so far as he succeeds in protecting Smike, and bringing about Ralph Nickleby's defeat and punishment. Smike's sufferings forcibly portrayed as they are, prove touching, and the scenes at Dotheboys Hall are amusing. The play, consequently, is a success. A man, however, who has not read the novel will ask, how are the Nicklebys able to afford the fugitive the shelter he obtains? Nicholas, who has repudiated for himself and his family all assistance from his uncle, is, as all know, penniless. Mrs. Nickleby and her daughter are in a like condition. The puzzling spectacle is accordingly presented of people with no means whatever living in comfortable lodgings, playing the good Samaritan, feeding and re-clothing a destitute lad, and defying a combination of those who have money to render easy the prosecution of every nefarious scheme they may undertake. The defect is scarcely worth pointing out, except as typical of the kind of error the adapter seldom fails to make in dealing with a novel. Such faults of construction in bringing characters wherever they are required, are always condoned by the spectators; were it otherwise, the difficulties in the way of successful adaptation would become prohibitive.

The finest impersonation is that of Newman Noggs, by Mr. Belmore. In get-up and in acting this is unsurpassed by any previous performance in the same line, not forgetting the famous representation of Mr. O. Smith, to which reference has been made. Mr. Jefferson, of Rip van Winkle celebrity, played this character in Australia with remarkable success, but did not repeat it in England. It is not easy to fancy the interpretation of this unequalled comedian, much superior to that of Mr. Belmore, who, in comic parts, is constantly disappointing, and in character parts always at his best. Mr. Fernandez, advancing rapidly in skill, and forming a style, is a good *Ralph Nickleby*, and Mr. Clarke a sufficiently repul-

sive *Squeers*. Miss Lydia Foote plays *Smike* with subtle pathos. Her adhesion to Nicholas in the second act is a little too feminine. This is the only defect in a bright and telling presentation. Miss Harriet Coveney is too demonstrative as *Miss Squeers*, but reproduces the character with fidelity. The only defect of Mr. Emery's *John Browdie* is the want of juvenility. Miss Hudspeth as *Matilda Price*, Mrs. Addie as *Mrs. Nickleby*, Miss Edith Stuart as *Kate*, Mrs. Mellon as *Mrs. Squeers*, Mr. W. Terriss as *Nicholas*, Mr. Shore as *Brooker*, and Mr. C. J. Smith as *Snaively*, complete a cast which is as satisfactory as the present generation is likely to see. Some minor defects require to be corrected. Mr. Terriss, while looking the part of Nicholas Nickleby, and playing carefully, forgets that a youth in the position of Nicholas could not afford a succession of white waistcoats. The children at Dotheboys Hall are too demonstrative and too well clad. For Master Squeers, also, a more substantial representative should be found than the youth who appears. The allusions to oiliness and firmness of muscle appear preposterous in the case of a lad whose build has more than the average amount of flaccidity incidental to youth. A scene, presenting the Saracen's Head, with the departure of the stage-coach for Yorkshire, is the only concession to stage realism. This, it is needless to say, is highly popular with the audience.

Lord Lytton's five-act play of 'Money' has been revived at the Gaiety with a satisfactory cast. The chief features in this are the *Evelyn* of Mr. Hermann Vezin, a thoroughly competent and conscientious performance; the *Stout* of Mr. Righton; the *Sir Frederick Blount* of Mr. Arthur Cecil; Mr. Belford's *Smooth*; and Miss Carlotta Addison's *Clara Douglas*. Mr. Taylor is not seen to advantage as *Graves*. Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who plays *Lord Glossmore*, maintains the position he has taken in recent impersonations. Most of the actors suffered from the depressing influence of a thin audience, a misfortune for which the season is probably responsible.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE two principal novelties in connexion with Easter, the production of 'Rose Michel' at the Gaiety, and of 'Conrad and Medora' at the St. James's, are fixed for to-night. Monday will see the revival of 'Our American Cousin' at the Haymarket.

In consequence of the sudden death of Mr. H. L. Bateman, the manager of the Lyceum, there has been no performance at that theatre since Monday last. Mr. Bateman's death is a loss to the playgoer. He had such gifts of enterprise and thoroughness as are rare in theatrical management.

FRENCH plays will commence on Monday at the Opéra Comique, with a performance of 'La Famille Benoiton,' which will introduce M. Roger, of the Théâtre Cluny, as Champroné; M. Montlouis, of the Vaudeville, as Didier; Madame Baittig, of the Vaudeville, as Julie, and many other actors, about half of whom have not previously been seen in England. The following Monday, 'Les Trente Millions de Gladiateur,' a *comédie vaudeville* of MM. Labiche and Gille, at present in course of performance at the Variétés, will be given. Negotiations are said to be pending with Mlle. Blanche Pierson, of the Gymnase, and Mlle. Croizette, of the Comédie Française.

A NEW drama, by Mr. Paul Merritt, entitled 'Olive Branch,' has been produced at the Theatre

Royal, Leicester. Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Meyrick support the principal parts.

Among forthcoming novelties in Paris at the minor theatres, are, 'Les Ingrats,' a four-act piece of M. Jules Claretie, at the Théâtre Cluny, and 'Les Frères de Lait' of M. Brand, at the Théâtre des Arts.

M. LEGOUVÉ is the author of a two-act opera, entitled 'Moïna,' to which music has been supplied by M. Paladilhe. The scene of production will be the Opéra-Comique.

'UN DRAME SOUS PHILIPPE II.' is the title of a new production of M. Porto-Riche, to be produced shortly at the Odéon. The principal parts are assigned Mlle. Rousseil and MM. Gil Nasa and Talien.

At the Gymnase-Dramatique, a drama, entitled 'Comte Kostia,' to be supported by Madame Tallandiera, MM. Puzol, Landrol, and Pradeau, is in active rehearsal.

THE ill-starred Théâtre Lyrique-Dramatique is about to give 'La Voleuse d'Enfants' of MM. Grangé and Thiboust, a melo-drama, which had a great success in 1865 at the Ambigu-Comique. The scene of the action is London. M. Castellano and M. Faille resume respectively their original rôles of Atkins and Lord Trevelin, and Madame M. Laurent is once more the heroine, Sara Waters.

'JULIE,' by M. Octave Feuillet, with Mlle. Favart in her famous rôle of the heroine, will be the next revival at the Comédie Française. A new play, entitled 'Grand'maman,' is announced for the coming month.

MADAME PESCHARD has left the Bouffes Parisiens, and has joined the Théâtre de la Renaissance.

AN absurdity, in three acts, by M. Guinée, has been produced at the Théâtre des Folies-Marigny, under the title of 'Les Jolies Femmes de Paris.'

MISCELLANEA

Herod's Temple.—Your Correspondent, Mr. C. Warren, in his attempted restoration of the ground-plan of Herod's Temple, has mentioned some contradictory passages in Josephus; but there is another to which I would call his attention. In Antiq. xv. xi. 7, Josephus tells us that the underground passage from Antonia led down to the eastern gate of the inner Temple. Now nothing is more certain than that Antonia stood on the north side of the Temple. Hence, I conclude that it was customary to call the front of the Temple the east, a custom which may have arisen from the peculiarity of the Hebrew language, in which the east is the front, the west the back, and so forth. This may seem a bold proposal on my part, to disregard the repeated statements in the Bible and Josephus, that the House of the Lord faced the east. But the form of the ground, as also the above passage in Josephus, tell us that it faced the north. The raised terrace yet remains; and in the Hebrew of 2 Chron. iv. 9, the Court of the priests is called a terrace or platform. On the west side of this terrace there is no room for the house to stand and face the east; but on the south side there is room for it to face the north. Moreover, Ezekiel, in chap. xli. 12 and 15, places a building on the east side of the house and one on the west side. These tell us that the house faced the north. I will not further pursue an intricate subject; but I invite those of your readers who have studied the survey of the Temple hill, with its raised terrace, the court of the priests; its sacred rock in the middle of that terrace, the altar; to consider whether every difficulty is not removed by my conjecture. I believe that as we now speak of the altar in a cathedral as at the east end of the building, though the building is not always so placed, so the writer of the Book of Kings placed the front of the Temple towards the east, and has been followed by later writers in that conventional expression. SAMUEL SHARPE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. B.—J. T. D.—R. F. O.—received.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready,

THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for 1874. Containing a Complete List of all the Books published in Great Britain and Ireland from January to December of the year 1874, with their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers' Names; also of the Principal Books published in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. With an INDEX to SUBJECTS. Royal 8vo. price 1s.

NOTICE.—Second Edition, now ready.

"A record of discoveries of which any man might be proud." *Athenæum*.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES:

An Account of Explorations and Discoveries on the Site of Nineveh during 1873 and 1874.

By GEORGE SMITH,

Of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, Author of 'History of Assyrian Palaces,' &c.

1 vol. demy 8vo. illustrated by Photographs and numerous Woodcut Illustrations of his recent Discoveries, price 12s.

(Second Edition, now ready.)

REMAINS OF LOST EMPIRES: Sketches of the Ruins of Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon, and Persopolis; with some Notes on India and the Cashmerian Himalayas. By F. V. N. MYERS, A.M. Illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 12s. [Ready.]

Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth extra, price 8s. 6d.

DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL: his Life and its Lessons. By the Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, D.D., Minister of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

HANDBOOK to the ART-GALLERIES, PUBLIC and PRIVATE, of BELGIUM and HOLLAND. By Lord RONALD GOWER. 18mo. cloth extra. [Nearly ready.]

ROTOMAHANA; or, the Boiling Springs of New Zealand. Sixteen Photographic Views. With Descriptive Letter-press by D. L. MUNDY. Edited, with Scientific Commentary, by Dr. F. VON HOOCHSTETTER. Imperial 4to. cloth extra, 42s. [Nearly ready.]

This Work gives a complete Account of the Geysers or Hot Springs of New Zealand; showing also the active Volcano Tongariro, at the head of the great lake Taupo, and the end of the Geysir system.

THE NORTH STAR and the SOUTHERN CROSS. Being the Personal Experiences, Impressions, and Observations of MARGARETHA WEPNER in a Journey Round the World. 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth. [Nearly ready.]

HALL'S VINEYARD: a Story of South Australia. By MAUDE JEANNE FRANK, Author of 'Marian,' 'Vermont Vale,' &c. Small post 8vo. cloth extra, 4s. [This day.]

THE NAMES on the GATES OF PEARL: and other Studies. By the Rev. C. H. WALLER, M.A., Tutor of the London College of Divinity, and late Minister of St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Hampstead. Small post 8vo. cloth extra, 5s. [Now ready.]

Second Edition, now ready.

"I know it by that mark."—*Pericles, Prince of Tyre*.

THE CHINA COLLECTOR'S POCKET COMPANION. By Mrs. BURY FALLISER. Small post 8vo. red edges, with upwards of 2,000 Illustrations of Marks and Monograms. Second Edition, thoroughly Revised, with many New Marks and Monograms. Price 6s.

"This is a very ready guide to collectors of Ceramic Art."—*Standard*. "Thoroughly trustworthy, and contains all the marks that are likely to occur to the English collector."—*Essexmer*. "Careful and complete, and will no doubt prove of inestimable service."—*Daily News*.

"A more trustworthy and convenient handbook does not exist."—*Academy*. "Our intention is to recommend Mrs. Bury Falliser's excellent little book."—*Queen*.

NEW NOVELS.

A NEW NOVEL BY A NEW AUTHOR.

Now ready,

GENTLEMAN VERSCHOYLE. By Laura M. LANE. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

This day at all Libraries, a NEW NOVEL,

EDITH DEWAR; or, Glimpses of Scottish Life and Manners in the Nineteenth Century. By COLIN RAE-BROWN, Author of 'The Dawn of Love,' &c. 3 vols.

THE NEW VOLUMES of the "ROSE LIBRARY,"

Now ready, 1s. each, are

THE FOUR GOLD PIECES: a Story of Normandy. Translated from the French of Madame GOURAUD. Numerous Illustrations.

WORK. Part I. A Story of Experience. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT, Author of 'Little Women,' &c. 1s.

BEGINNING AGAIN. Being Part II. of WORK. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. 1s.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW & SEARLE, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

HENRY S. KING & CO'S LIST.

NEW BOOKS.

A HANDSOME EASTER GIFT.—MRS. CAMERON'S ILLUSTRATIONS TO TENNYSON.

Tennyson's Idylls of the King, and other Poems.

Illustrated by Julia Margaret Cameron. 1 vol. folio, half-bound morocco, cloth sides, Six Guineas.

This beautiful volume consists of twelve large photographic studies, illustrating selected passages from the Laureate's works. The *Times* says of it:—"Nothing has been left undone to make these illustrations perfect.... Mrs. Cameron has been most fortunate in her models"; and referring to particular plates—"Nothing can exceed the beauty of the slumbering knight, nor the tender grace of the maiden who leans over him and touches him gently with her hand.... We know nothing in photographic manipulation that surpasses the skill and grace with which the white tints are produced in this plate."

Boarding Out and Pauper Schools for Girls. By

MENELLA B. SMEDLEY. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"This book gives some information collected by the writer in the course of inquiries made by Mrs. Senior; it also includes several of the Poor Law Inspector's Reports, with editorial notes. It will interest those persons who, wishing to solve one of the most difficult social problems of the day, viz., how to raise our pauper children out of pauperism, want time or opportunity to dive into Blue Books."—*Extract from Preface.*

Letters from China and Japan. By L. D. S. 1 vol.

crown 8vo.

[Shortly.]

The Chemical Effects of Light and Photography,

in their Application to Art, Science, and Industry. By Dr. HERMAN VOGEL (Polytechnic Academy of Berlin). With 74 Illustrations, including some beautiful Specimens of Photography, 5s.

*. NEW VOLUME of "The INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES."

Russian Romance. By Alexander S. Poushkin.

Translated from the Tales of BELKIN, &c. By Mrs. J. BUCHAN TELFER (née MOURAVIEFF). Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

[This day.]

THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER.
THE LADY RUSTIC.
THE PISTOL SHOT.

Contents.

THE SNOW-STORM.
THE UNDERTAKER.
THE STATION-MASTER.

THE MOOR OF PETER THE GREAT.

Glimpses of the Supernatural; being Facts, Records,

and Traditions relating to Dreams, Omens, Miraculous Occurrences, Apparitions, Wraiths, Warnings, Second Sight, Necromancy, Witchcraft, &c. By the Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, D.C.L. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 15s.

Contents.

MATERIALISM of the PRESENT AGE.
THE MIRACULOUS in CHURCH HISTORY.
SPIRITUAL POWERS and PROPERTIES of the CHURCH.
WITCHCRAFT and NECROMANCY.

DREAMS, OMENS, PRESENTIMENTS, and SECOND SIGHT.
HAUNTED HOUSES and LOCALITIES.
SPECTRAL APPEARANCES of PERSONS at the POINT of DEATH and PERTURBED SPIRITS.
MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

NEW EDITIONS.

The Childhood of the World: a Simple Account of

Man in Early Times. By EDWARD CLODD, F.R.A.S. Crown 8vo. 3s.

[This day.]

"Likely to prove acceptable to a large growing class of readers."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"The book is one which very young children could understand, and which grown-up persons may run through with pleasure and advantage."—*Spectator.*

SPECIAL EDITION for SCHOOLS. Small 8vo. 1s.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE GENTLE LIFE.'

The Better Self: Essays for Home Life. By J. Hain

FRISWELL. Crown 8vo. 6s.

[This day.]

BEGINNING at HOME.
THE GIRLS at HOME.
THE WIFE'S MOTHER.
PRIDE in the FAMILY.
DISCONTENT and GRUMBING.

Contents.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
ON KEEPING PEOPLE DOWN.
LIKES and DISLIKES.
ON FALLING OUT.
PEACE.

The Higher Life: its Reality, Experience, and Destiny.

By the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"One of the richest volumes of sermons that we have yet had from the pen of this eloquent preacher."

Christian World.

The Doctrine of Annihilation in the Light of the

GOSPEL of LOVE. Five Discourses by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., Author of 'The Higher Life,' &c. Crown 8vo.

[Shortly.]

Results of the "Expostulation" of the Rt. Hon. W. E.

GLADSTONE, in their RELATION to the UNITY of ROMAN CATHOLICISM. By UMBRA OXONIENSIS. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

[This day.]

NEW POETRY.

Songs of Two Worlds. Third Series. By a New

WRITER. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

[Shortly.]

Timoleon: a Dramatic Poem. By James Rhoades.

Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

[Shortly.]

Poems. By the Rev. A. Norris. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

[Shortly.]

THE NEW NOVEL.

HIS QUEEN. By Alice Fisher. 3 vols. crown 8vo.

[This day, at all the Libraries.]

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM. With

Portrait of A. H. Hallam on Steel. Never before published. Complete, price 2s. 6d. [Now ready.]

*. Being Vol. X. of the "Cabinet Edition" of the Works of Mr. Tennyson.

TENNYSON'S WORKS. Cabinet Edition.

Complete, 10 vols. with Frontispiece, price 2s. 6d. each.

*. This Edition is also sold in handsome Ornamental Gilt Lettered Box, price 25s.

STUDIES of the DIVINE MASTER. By

the Rev. T. GRIFFITH, A.M., Prebendary of St. Paul's. Demy 8vo. 12s.

This book depicts the successive phases of the public life of Jesus, so far as is needful to the bringing out into full relief His mission, character, and work, as the Christ; and it comprises a thorough exposition of His teaching about the nature of His Kingdom—its privileges, its laws, and its advancement, in the soul and in the world.

CHRIST and HIS CHURCH: a Course of

Lent Lectures on the Song of Solomon, delivered in the Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Paddington. By the Rev. DANIEL MOORE, M.A. Small crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

This Course of Lent Lectures is preceded by a historical notice of the places held by the Song of Solomon among the inspired records, and of the views which, whether by Jewish or Christian commentators, have been entertained of its leading design.

"The lectures are full of evangelical truth, pointedly brought out from the text, and they are characterized by the rhythmic style of an accomplished pulpit orator."

Nonconformist.

"It is a small volume, with a value much greater than its size."—*Freeman.*

JOHN KNOX and the CHURCH of ENG-

LAND: his Work in her Pulpit, and his Influence upon her Liturgy, Articles, and Parties. A Monograph, founded upon several important Papers of Knox never before published. By PETER LORIMER, D.D. Demy 8vo. 12s.

The Author's wish has been to let Knox himself be seen and heard in his book; and this all the more that it is wholly taken up with the English section of his life and teaching. In drawing up a fuller account than has hitherto been done of what this extraordinary Scotchman had been and had done in England, it seemed an appropriate aim to endeavour to awaken among English people a livelier interest in his person.

HEREDITY: a Psychological Study of

its Phenomena, its Laws, its Causes, and its Consequences. By Professor TH. RIBOT. Post 8vo. 2s.

It is generally admitted that "Heredity"—or that biological law by which all living creatures tend to reproduce themselves in their descendants—is the rule in all forms of vital activity. The author devotes his work to the study of the question, "Does the law also hold in regard to the mental faculties?"

JOSEPH MAZZINI: a Memoir. By E. A. V.

With Two Essays by Mazzini, 'Thoughts on Democracy,' and 'The Duties of Man.' Dedicated to the Working Classes by P. A. TAYLOR, M.P. Crown 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 2s. 6d.

"The author gives, from sources partly public, partly private, an ample and close insight into the mind of the eminent popular leader; touching occasionally at some greater length upon his political doings."—*Examiner.*

BIOGRAPHIES OF LITERARY STRUGGLERS.

SORROW and SONG. Henry Murger —

Novalis—Alexander Petöf—Honoré de Balzac—Edgar Allan Poe—André Chénier. By HENRY CURWEN. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 15s.

"Lively and interesting: the anecdotes are judiciously selected."—*Saturday Review.*

"Two volumes of very fascinating reading.... It is not often indeed that such fresh and piquant volumes pass through our hands as are these studies of literary struggle."—*Academy.*

JOHN GREY (of Dilston).—MEMOIRS.

By his Daughter, JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER. Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"It is not a mere story of success or genius, as far removed as a fairy tale from the experience and imitation of ordinary people; but it is, if we only allow it to be so, an incentive and exemplar to all of us."—*Times.*

HALF-A-DOZEN DAUGHTERS. By J.

MASTERMAN. Crown 8vo. with a Frontispiece, 2s. 6d.

"The book possesses that air of probability which is an important element in a good novel, and calls out sympathies which a more pretentious, more romantic, and consequently more improbable tale would fail to awaken."—*Athenæum.*

*. A New Volume of "The Cornhill Library of Fiction."

Every SATURDAY, 24 Pages, Price FOURPENCE,
of all Booksellers,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A Medium of Intercommunication for Literary
Men, Artists, Antiquaries, Genealogists, &c.

Edited by Dr. DORAN, F.S.A.

"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTLER.

CONTAINING EVERY WEEK AMUSING ARTICLES
ON SOME OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.

Illustrated by Original Communications and In-
edited Documents.

BIOGRAPHY.

Including unpublished Correspondence of eminent
Men, and unrecorded Facts connected with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

More especially of English Authors, with Notices
of rare and unknown Editions of their Works,
and Notes on Authorship of Anonymous Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK- LORE.

Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the old
Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY.

With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY.

Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes
on our old Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

Including Histories of Old Families, completion
of Pedigrees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES.

On points of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, TOPO-
GRAPHY, FINE ARTS, NATURAL HISTORY, MIS-
CELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NUMISMATICS, PHOTO-
GRAPHY, &c.

Published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street,
Strand, W.C.

**THE SOUTHEA FLORAL HALL and
AQUARIUM COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 50,000, in 10,000
Shares of 5l. each; 10,000 paid up on Application, 10,000 on Allotment, and
the balance as required. Interest at 5l. per cent. per annum is guar-
anteed by the contractors on the paid-up Capital of the Company
during the construction of the Works.

DIRECTORS.

Sir AUGUSTUS F. WEBSTER, Bart., Hildon House, Broughton,
Stockbridge, Hants, Chairman.
Albert Beant, Esq. (Messrs. Beant & Porter), Southsea.
Colonel F. C. Maude, C.B. V.O., Beaufort, Southsea.
R. K. Parson, Esq. J.P., Southsea (Chairman of the Southsea Pier
Company).
W. H. Saunders, Esq., Director Isle of Wight (Newport Junction)
Railway Company.
Lieut.-Colonel Wemyss, R.E., 45, Pall-mall, S.W., and Finchley.
BANKERS.—The Hampshire Banking Company, Southampton and
Southsea; London Agent—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Prince-
street, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Henry Kendrick, Esq.
Offices—24, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The objects of this Company are to establish at Southsea a Floral
Hall or Winter Garden, &c. with a Marine Aquarium, and to provide
Artistic, Scientific, and Musical Entertainments for the Visitors and
Residents. A Skating Rink will also be provided.
The property adjoins the Pier at Southsea, and is within a few
minutes' walk of Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, and Landport, and
within an easy distance of the Isle of Wight, Southampton, &c.
It is intended to grant to holders of Shares the privilege of free
admission upon all occasions on which the buildings are open to the
Public.

A contract has been entered into between Messrs. Jackson & Co.
and Leslie Jeyes, on behalf of the Company; it is dated 18th December,
1874.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained
of the Bankers, Solicitors, and Secretary.

**THE SOUTHEA FLORAL HALL and
AQUARIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.**—Applications for Shares
should be sent in not later than WEDNESDAY NEXT, 31st inst.
By order, HENRY KENDRICK,
Secretary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Rates of this Society are the same as other Offices, whilst
Periodical Returns have been made to the parties insured, amounting
to 466,670.
This Office is distinguished by its liberality and promptness in the
settlement of claims, 2,948,106l. having been paid to Insurers for losses
by fire.
In proof of the public confidence in the principles and conduct of this
Establishment, it will suffice to state that the total business amounts
to 110,000,000l.
No charge is made for Policies.
Offices: 50, Fleet-street, E.C.; and Surrey-street, Norwich.
March 25, 1875.

Nearly ready,

Crown 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, 5s.

THE KEYS OF THE CREEDS.

London: TRÜBNER & Co. 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

Just published, crown 8vo. pp. 124, cloth, 5s.

A R C A: A REPERTORY OF ORIGINAL POEMS,

SACRED and SECULAR.

By FRANCIS MEREDYTH, M.A.,
Canon of Limerick Cathedral.

London: TRÜBNER & Co. 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

Demy 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.; morocco antique, 21s.

SELECT THOUGHTS ON THE MINISTRY AND THE CHURCH.

GATHERED FROM THE LITERARY TREASURES OF ALL TIMES.

Arranged for immediate Consultation and Use by the Rev. Dr. DAVIES.

* * * EXTRACTS FROM UPWARDS OF 1,000 AUTHORS, PAST AND PRESENT, ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER IN THIS VOLUME.

London: WILLIAM TEGG & Co. Pancras-Lane, Cheapside.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LAST JOURNALS.

Now ready, with Portrait, Maps, and Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

THE LAST JOURNALS OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE, M.D., IN CENTRAL AFRICA,

FROM 1865 TO WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF HIS DEATH.

Continued by a NARRATIVE of his LAST MOMENTS and SUFFERINGS, obtained from his faithful Servants,
CHUMAH and SUSI.

By HORACE WALLER, F.R.G.S.,
Rector of Twywell, Northampton.

Sir Samuel Baker.

"The last journals of David Livingstone have come upon
us like a voice from the dead. The fidelity of a small portion
of his people has enabled us to bury his withered remains in
Westminster Abbey, and has saved to the world the record of
his labours. There is no British name more widely known or
more universally respected than that of Livingstone. The
greatest among African travellers, he has shown a persistence
and devotion to his work which has not only upheld the

reputation of his country throughout the world, but has in-
fused a new spirit into African exploration, and by his high
example he has stimulated others to follow upon the same
course, which will eventually result in the opening of that
hitherto mysterious region."

"I thank Mr. Horace Waller for the able manner in which
he, as the friend of Livingstone, has performed the great
labour of love in editing the last journals of our great
explorer."—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MR. S. R. GARDINER'S BUCKINGHAM AND CHARLES.

"Mr. Gardiner's work is by far the most compre-
hensive and accurate study of its subject that has yet
appeared, and is quite worthy to take its place beside
those earlier volumes on the reign of James which
have made their author the first living authority on
an era of high importance. He has been lucky enough
to discover documents which throw an unexpected
light on many intricate passages in the career of Charles
and Buckingham, and these he has interpreted with
the skill of one accustomed to distinguish between the
essential and accidental elements in the sources of his-
tory.....The most characteristic quality of the book
is its absolute impartiality of tone. As Mr. Gardiner

points out, historians who have treated this period
have always felt it incumbent upon them to take a
side. They have been fierce partisans either of Charles
or of Parliament. We are gradually learning that
this is not the true spirit in which to approach the
study of the past. It may be impossible, in investigat-
ing a great struggle, to avoid sympathy with one party
or the other; but nothing is more certain than that
we shall never obtain a faithful picture of a period
unless we endeavour to place ourselves at the point of
view of both combatants."

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

* * * In Two VOLUMES, 8vo. with Two Maps, price 24s.

London: LONGMANS and Co.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

AMERICAN ORGANS

In every variety, of CRAMER'S MANUFACTURE, and on CRAMER'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM.

PRICES FROM FIFTEEN GUINEAS, OR 1l. 11s. 6d. A QUARTER.

REGENT-STREET, W., AND MOORGATE-STREET, E.C.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET
AND CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1732.
Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Secretaries, { GEORGE WM. LOVELL,
JOHN J. BROOMFIELD.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1816.

BONUS.
The following are Examples of the Premiums charged and the Cash Bonuses paid at the last Quinquennial Division:—

	Age 20	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50
Premium for £100 ..	£1 18 11	£2 9 2	£3 6 6	£4 14 3
CASH BONUSES paid at that Division on Policies in force.—				
5 years ..	£2 1 7	£3 5 7	£3 19 6	£4 19 11
10 ..	£2 10 2	£3 5 7	£4 7 5	£5 1 6
20 ..	£3 16 2	£3 19 8	£4 16 6	£7 16 10

POLICIES effected before MIDSUMMER will participate in the next DIVISION OF PROFITS. J. G. FRIESTLEY, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

London: 2, King William-street. Glasgow: 50, West George-street.
For Fire, Life, and Annuities, at Home and Abroad.
Reduced Rates of Life Premiums for Foreign Residence.
The Total Expenses of Management in the Life Department are less than Nine-and-a-Half per cent. of the Income.
H. AMBROSE SMITH, Secretary and Actuary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE,
11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1821. Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M.P.
Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham-Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devay, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Alban C. H. Gibbs, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.
Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Rt. Hon. John G. Hubbard, M.P.
Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Bosmont W. Lubbock, Esq.
Augustus Prevost, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Edwin G. Talbot, Esq. M.P.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Actuary—Samuel Brown.
Manager of Fire Department—F. J. Marsden.
Secretary—T. G. C. Browne.

Share Capital at present paid up and invested..... £1,000,000
Total Funds about £3,000,000
Total Annual Income upwards of £400,000
N.B.—Fire Policies which EXPIRE at LADY-DAY must be RENEWED at the Head Office, or with the Agents, on or before the 8th of April.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE AND LIFE.

No. 21, CORNHILL, and
70, BAKER-STREET, Portman square, London.
Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.
Daniel Britten, Esq.
Charles Charrington, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.
Edmund Holland, Esq.
Wm. Burrows Lewis, Esq.
Wm. Liddiard, Esq.
J. Remington Mills, Esq.
Joseph Trueman Mills, Esq.
John Morley, Esq.
John Thornton Rogers, Esq.
George Smith, Esq.
Stephen Soames, Esq.
W. Foster White, Esq.
R. Heysham Wood, Esq.
Sir Digby Wyatt, Esq.
FIRE INSURANCES due at LADY-DAY should be paid within fifteen days from the 25th of March.
The Funds of the Company are invested exclusively in first-class Securities, and amount to more than £1,400,000; and the Annual Income exceeds £300,000.
The Directors are ready to receive proposals for insuring property generally, at equitable rates, against the risk of FIRE. All losses promptly and liberally settled.
An Insurance may be made for seven years by pre-payment of six times the annual premium.
The advantages offered by the LIFE DEPARTMENT of this Company are:—
Its age and large capital afford perfect security.
The premiums are very moderate.
The bonuses distributed have been large.
The published Accounts give the fullest details as to the position of the Society.
WILLIAM BURROWS LEWIS, Managing Director.
CHARLES DARRELL, Secretary.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Offices, 53, Bedford-square, London.
Paid-up Capital, over £50,000.

Central Trustees.
The Right Hon. Lord SANDHURST, G.C.B. G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.
M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq., Chairman of the National Discount Company and Alliance Bank.

Auditor of the Life Assurance Fund.
W. FARR, Esq., M.D., Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House.

THE POSITIVE PLAN

Is to make the Insurance Clear, Secure, and as little burthensome to the Assured as possible.—
By avoiding all useless and unfair conditions;
By setting apart in Trust a sufficient portion of the Premiums and other Assets in Government Securities to meet claims as they fall due;
By accepting Moderate Premiums for a Limited Number of Years, or spreading the payments over a longer period, as may best suit the convenience of Assurants;
By allowing the Assured the use, according to his Necessities, of a large part of the Premiums; and
By making the Assurance Transferable, without Trouble or Expense, through the medium of the POSITIVE Note, which, like a Bank Note, passes from hand to hand without Endorsement or other formality.
Forms of Application for Assurance, the Rates of Premium, and all Information, can be obtained on application to F. BARROW, Managing Director.
* * * The Policies of this Company cover the Risk of Travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of Residence in any part of the World.

Established 1834, and Incorporated by Royal Charter,
SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
London: 37, Cornhill; Edinburgh and Dublin.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1867. (FOR LIVES ONLY.)
79, Pall Mall, London.

Premiums and Interest £450,233
Accumulated Funds £3,094,108
Also a Subscribed Capital of more than £1,500,000.
The ANNUAL REPORT of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.
Expenses of Management considerably under 4 per cent. of the gross income.
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Actuary and Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established in 1797.

No. 70, LOMBARD STREET, City, and 37, CHANCERY CROSS, Westminster.

Directors.
Henry R. Crane, Esq.
Octavius E. Coops, Esq., M.P.
John Coope Davis, Esq.
Henry Farquhar, Esq.
Charles Emmanuel Goodhart, Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
Sir John Lubbock, Bart. M.P.
F.R.S.
John Stewart Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq.

NOTICE.
The next Distribution of Profit will be made at the end of 1875. All Policies effected before the 1st July in that year on the "Bonus System" will be included in such division.
For Prospectuses and Forms of proposal apply to
ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

Provide against the Losses that follow by taking a Policy AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
OF THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
THE
OLDEST AND LARGEST ACCIDENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.
Compensation paid, £15,000.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

H. J. NICOLL, Merchant Clothier to the Queen,
of the Royal Family and the Courts of Europe; Army, Navy, and Civil Outfitter, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill, London. Also at 10, Mosley-street, Manchester; 50, Bold-street, Liverpool; and 30, New-street, Birmingham.

* * AGENTS and SHIPPERS supplied. Wholesale Entrance, 45, Warwick-street, in the rear of the Regent-street Premises, London.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—EVENING and MORNING DRESS SUITS of the highest Finish and Fashion. Speciality: Tweed Sovereign Paisley, with Registered Non-Bulging Pockets; if with Silk Lapels, One Guinea. Waterproof, yet evaporable.

COURT DRESSES FOR LEVEES and DRAWING-ROOMS.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS' UNIFORMS.

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Recherché DESIGNS in SUITS for YOUNGER BOYS, and Regulation Suits as worn at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and other great Schools.

FOR LADIES.—SPECIALITIES in RIDING HABITS, Riding Trousers, and Hats; Walking and Travelling Costumes; Promenade Jackets exquisitely shaped.

COAL ECONOMISING STOVES.—Fenders, Fire-irons, Kitchen Ranges, Chimney-pieces, and Coal-boxes.—WILLIAM S. BURTON begs to call attention to his large stock of the above, and especially to two NEW PATENT STOVES for economising the use of coal (while increasing the amount of heat), which can be seen in operation in his Show-rooms. In one of these Stoves the Coal consumed is only One Pound per hour.

Black Registered Stoves	from £0 9 0 to £15 18 0
Bright Steel do.	" 3 18 0 to 36 0 0
Bronzed or Black Fenders	" 0 5 0 to 10 0 0
Steel and Or-molu do.	" 1 10 0 to 20 18 0
Fire-irons, per set	" 0 4 6 to 6 10 0
Chimney-Pieces	" 1 10 0 to 36 0 0
Coal-boxes	" 0 3 4 to 10 0 0

COAL SCOOPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has 400 different patterns of COAL SCOOPS on SHOW, of which he invites inspection. The prices vary from 2s. 4d. to 15s. Plain black open Scoops, from 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. lined Scoops, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. covered Scoops, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. with Hand-scoop, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. with fancy ornamentation, from 14s. to 15s. highly finished and ornamented, and fitted with imitation ivory handles, from 25s. to 150s. There is also a choice selection of Wooden Coal Boxes, with iron and brass mountings.
WILLIAM S. BURTON, Furnishing Ironmonger, by appointment, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a Catalogue gratis and post free, containing upwards of 300 Illustrations of his stock at 39, Oxford-street, W. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Farn's-place; and 1, Newman-yard, W. The cost of delivering Goods to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom by railway is trifling. WILLIAM S. BURTON will always undertake delivery at a small fixed rate.

ALLEN'S SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

ALLEN'S VICTORIA DRESSING BAG.
ALLEN'S STRONG DRESS BASKETS.
ALLEN'S REGISTERED ALBERT DESPATCH BOX.
ALLEN'S NEW CATALOGUE of 800 articles for Continental Travelling, post free.
37, West Strand, London.

P S I D I U M.

THE LITERARY MACHINE (Patented), for holding a Book or Writing-book, Lamp, Maps, &c. in any position, over an Easy Chair, Bed, or Sofa, obviating the fatigue and inconvenience of incessant stooping while reading or writing. Invaluable to Invalids and Students. Admirably adapted for India. A most useful and elegant Gift. Illustrated Pamphlets with Prices post free.—J. CARTER, 22, New Cavendish-street, Great Portland-street, W.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES, steel-plated with diagonal bolts, to resist wedges, drills, and fire. Lists of Prices, with 120 Illustrations, of all sizes and qualities, of Chubb's Safes, Strong-room Doors, and Locks, sent free by CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

"WE state with the heartiest goodwill that these PENS are nothing less than a literary indulgence, which makes the very act of writing a pleasure."—*Hereford Journal*.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men."
"The Hickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
Another blessing to men! The Hindoo Pen.
Sold by every respectable Stationer. Post, 1s. 1d.
Patentees: MACNIVEN & CAMERON, 23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

E. LAZENBY & SON'S PICKLES, SAUCES, and CONDIMENTS.

E. LAZENBY & SON, Sole Proprietors of the celebrated Receipts, and Manufacturers of the PICKLES, SAUCES, and CONDIMENTS, so long and favourably distinguished by their name, are compelled to CAUTION the Public against the inferior preparations which are put up and labelled in close imitation of their goods, with a view to mislead the public.—22, WIGMORE-STREET, Cavendish-square (late 6, Edwards-street, Fortman-square); and 15, Trinity-street, London.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each Bottle, prepared by E. LAZENBY & SON, bears the label used so many years, signed "E. Lazenby & Son."

C A N D L E S.
WEDGE-FITTING COMPOSITES.

The TROUBLE, DISCOMFORT, and DANGEROUS USE of PAPER AVOIDED.
Sold Everywhere, in all Sizes. Wholesale only of J. C. & J. FIELD, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Sole Manufacturers of the "LYCHNOPHYLAX" or "CANDLE GUARD," effectually preventing the guttering of Candles. Sold Everywhere. Name and Address of nearest Vendor on application.

HEALTHY DIGESTION.
Nothing is so important to the Human Frame as Healthy Digestive Organs, and when they are impaired, the Popular and Professional Remedy is

MORSON'S PEPSEINE.
Sold as Wine, in Bottles, from 2s.; Lozenges, in Boxes, from 2s. 6d.; Globules, in Bottles, from 2s.; and as Powder, in 1-oz. Bottles, at 5s. each, by all Chemists, and the Manufacturers; especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.
DINNEFORD & CO. 178, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists throughout the World.
See name on label.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild, aperient for Delicate Constitutions; especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.
DINNEFORD & CO. 178, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists throughout the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as
The safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST and THROAT, GENERAL DEBILITY, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, and all SOROROUS AFFECTIONS.
Universally recognized to be
Immeasurably Superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist, whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,
Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oil."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil is sold only in capsule; Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s. and by all Chemists and Druggists.
Sole Consignees
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S PUBLICATIONS.

EARLY KINGS OF NORWAY.

Also, the PORTRAITS OF JOHN KNOX.

By THOMAS CARLYLE.

Crown 8vo.

[In April.

**A MEMOIR OF
THE LIFE OF WILLIAM J. MULLER, Artist.**

By N. NEAL SOLLY,

Author of 'Memoir of the Life of David Cox.'

Illustrated with numerous Photographs.

1 vol. royal 8vo.

[In a few days.

NEW WORK BY DR. DASENT.

THE VIKINGS OF THE BALTIC:

A TALE of the NORTH in the TENTH CENTURY.

By GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.,

Author of 'Annals of an Eventful Life,' 'Tales from the Field,' 'Jest and Earnest,' &c.

INDIA AND ITS NATIVE PRINCES,

By LOUIS ROUSSELET,

Translated from the French, and magnificently illustrated, is in the press, and will be issued shortly.

**WANDERINGS IN THE INTERIOR OF
NEW GUINEA.**

By Captain J. A. LAWSON.

With Frontispiece and Map. Crown 8vo.

[In a few days.

FRUIT BETWEEN THE LEAVES.

By Dr. WYNTER,

Author of 'Curiosities of Civilization,' 'Our Social Bees,' 'Peeps into the Human Hive,' &c.

2 vols. crown 8vo.

[In a few days.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

By J. RAMBOSSON,

Laureate of the Institute of France.

Translated by C. B. PITMAN.

With Sixty-three Wood Engravings, Three Maps of the Celestial Bodies, and Ten Coloured Plates.

Demy 8vo. 16s.

**A MANUAL OF VETERINARY SANITARY
SCIENCE AND POLICE.**

By GEORGE FLEMING, R.E. &c.,

Author of 'Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing,' &c.

2 vols. demy 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 36s.

THE LAND OF THE CZAR.

By O. W. WAHL.

Demy 8vo. 16s.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW,

For APRIL.

Contents.

The FIRST and the LAST CATASTROPHE. By Professor Clifford.

DIDEROT. By the Editor.

A VISION OF SPRING IN WINTER. By Algernon C. Swinburne.

The POOR LAW and the PEASANTRY. By W. H. Roberts.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. By Lepel Griffin.

ISAAC CASAUBON. By J. C. Morison.

TENANT RIGHT. By F. S. Corrance.

The ECONOMIC DEFINITION OF WEALTH. By W. T. Thornton.

HOMER and his RECENT CRITICS. By A. Lang.

BEAUCHAMP'S CAREER. Chaps. 26-28. By George Meredith.

MAJOR WHYTE-MELVILLE.

KATERFELTO: a Story of Exmoor. By G. J. Whyte-

MELVILLE. With 12 Illustrations by Colonel H. Hope Crealocke, C.B. Demy 8vo. 16s. [Fourth Thousand next week.

From the Morning Post.

"In this story of Exmoor, the events of which take place more than a century ago, Major Whyte-Melville presents us with a capital view of certain phases of life at that period, and the tale is told in so realistic and spirited a manner, that the reader's interest, excited at once, never flags, but, on the contrary, only reaches the climax at the very dramatic conclusion. In fact, 'Katerfelto' reads more like a novel by Lord Lytton than anything else we have met for a long time. . . . We must not take leave of 'Katerfelto' without noticing Colonel Hope Crealocke's spirited illustrations."

DYCE'S SHAKESPEARE.

A NEW EDITION OF DYCE'S SHAKESPEARE, being the THIRD, with Mr. DYCE'S FINAL CORRECTIONS. The latest employment of Mr. Dyce's life was the present Revision of his Second Edition.

The WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by the

Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. To be completed in 9 vols. Demy 8vo. 8s.

[Vol. IV. now ready.

In 3 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits and Illustrations, price 2l. 2s. Fifteenth Thousand.

FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. The

Volumes are also sold separately.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS. Illustrated Library

Edition. BLEAK HOUSE. Vol. I. With Illustrations by Philz. Demy 8vo. 10s.

[This day.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS. Household Edition.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. With 53 new Illustrations by J. Mahoney, cloth gilt, 4s; stiff wrapper, 3s.

PRAIRIE and FOREST: a Description of the Game

of North America, with Personal Adventures in their Pursuit. By PARKER GILMORE ("Ubique"), Author of 'Gun, Rod, and Saddle,' &c. Demy 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, price 12s.

PAST DAYS in INDIA; or, Sporting Reminiscences

of the Valley of the Soane and the Basin of Singrowlee. By a late CUSTOMS OFFICER, North-Western Provinces, India. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NEW NOVELS.

LOVE LIFE: a Year in the Wilderness. By Parker

GILMORE, Author of 'Prairie and Forest,' &c. 2 vols.

The LION in the PATH. By the Authors of 'Abel

Drake's Wife' and 'Gideon's Rock.' 3 vols.

JERPOINT: an Ungarnished Story of the Time.

By M. F. MAHONY. 3 vols.

The MASKELYNES. By Annie Thomas. 2 vols.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by EDWARD J. FRANCIS, at "THE ATHENÆUM PRESS," No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by JOHN FRANCIS, at No. 30, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, March 27, 1875.